

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI (44-1318)

DATE: May 1, 1952

FROM : SAC, Miami (44-270)

SUBJECT: UNKNOWN SUBJECTS; HARRY T. MORRIS,
HARRIS MORRIS (deceased) - VICTIMS
CIVIL RIGHTS

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Rebulet to Miami, 4-15-52, which advised that it was indicated a possible violation of Section 1001, Title 18, United States Code, by SIMON SMITH WENNING in connection with his application for federal employment at the Orlando Air Force Base, Orlando, Florida, existed. The Bureau requested investigation with a view to prosecution, and instructed the Bureau be advised as to whether any similar violations may be developed against any other Klan members in the State of Florida in this regard.

Recep SA [redacted] Savannah, 4-25-52, in which it was stated that [redacted] a self-admitted Klansman in 1947 and 1951, is presently employed as an [redacted] for the E. I. duPont Company at the Savannah River Plant, Allen County, South Carolina.

It is requested the Savannah Office examine [redacted] personnel file at the Savannah River Plant and ascertain whether he filled out Form 557 (Application for Federal Employment - Applicant Affidavit) in connection with his application and, if so, whether there is a possible violation of Section 1001, Title 18, United States Code, in connection with Section B which contains an oath that the applicant was not affiliated with any organization which advocated overthrow of the United States Government and/or was seeking by force or violence to deny other persons their rights under the constitution of the United States.

WHR:h

cc: Savannah (44-262)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 11-23-82 BY SP4 elw/pkr

RECORDED - 35
INDEXED - 35

44-4118-2
MAY 1 1952

EX-130

F130
MAY 12 1952

46-185-1
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Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI (44-4118)

DATE: April 29, 1952

FROM : SAC, St. Louis (44-122)

SUBJECT: UNKNOWN SUBJECTS;
HARRY T. MOORE, ET AL - VICTIMS
CIVIL RIGHTS; FRAUD AGAINST
THE GOVERNMENT

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 11-23-82 BY SP7 elw/jhr

Re Miami radiogram dated 4-23-52.

made available to Special Agent

April 28, 1952.

on

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The original copies of the above forms, upon subpoena duces tecum,
can be obtained from

RUC.

JHL:wre

cc: Miami (Enc.)

RECORDED - 58
INDEXED - 58

EX - 28

50 MAY 16 1952

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Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Ladd

FROM : Mr. Rosen *HR*

SUBJECT: FLORIDA BOMBING CASES

DATE: April 28, 1952

PURPOSE

To advise you of the results of recent investigation in the Florida bombing cases, the contemplated scope of investigation, and that consideration is being given to possible presentation of certain facts developed to a Federal Grand Jury.

DETAILS

The Florida bombing cases include four separate investigations and pertain to the following incidents: (1) the dynamiting of apartment buildings in Carver Village, Miami, on September 22 and November 30, 1951, (2) one dynamiting and four attempts to dynamite Jewish properties in the Miami area between October 1 and December 9, 1951, (3) an attempt to dynamite a Catholic church at Miami on December 23, 1951 and (4) the dynamite murder of Mr. and Mrs. Harry T. Moore at Mims, Florida, on December 25, 1951.

By memorandum dated December 7, 1951, former Attorney General McGrath requested a preliminary investigation of the first two cases for the purpose of determining whether it is likely that violations of the Federal statutes are involved. Extensive investigation was conducted in regard to these two matters and reports made available to the Department. By memorandum dated December 28, 1951, former Attorney General McGrath advised that the Bureau has complete and unlimited authority to make full investigation of the dynamiting instances which have occurred, and any which might occur. The purpose of this investigation was to determine the identity of the persons responsible for these acts of violence, and thereafter the question of jurisdiction would be determined.

Accordingly, these four cases have been handled as specials by the Miami Division. As of this date, none of the cases have been solved. However, in the Carver Village case and in the Moore case, there is every indication that certain renegade Ku Klux Klan members are responsible. At no time during the investigation has there been any indication that the persons responsible for the incidents, violated any Federal statutes in the furtherance of the dynamitings or attempted dynamitings. On the other hand, investigation has revealed violations

DST:pd *5*
Attachment

MAY 9 1952

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Tolson ☒
Ladd ☒
Nichols ☒
Belmont ☒
Clegg ☒
Glavin ☒
Harbo ☒
Rosen ☒
Tracy ☒
Mohr ☒
Tele. Rm. ☒
Nease ☒
Gandy ☒

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HR *218, Miami*
5-3-52
brod

of state laws on the part of certain Klan members in that they engaged in floggings and other acts of terrorism. Investigation has also determined that some of the Klan members have in all probability violated Section 1001, Title 18, in that they have given false statements on their applications for Federal employment regarding Klan membership and prior arrest records. The possibility of prosecuting Klan members for such a violation has been taken up with the Department and by memorandum dated April 10, 1952, the Bureau was advised that a violation of section 1001 is indicated and that the matter should be fully investigated with a view of prosecution. Accordingly investigation is being conducted to develop all such violations against present and past Klan members.

Expedite. H. H. H. to Miami 5-3-52, bnd
The current lines of investigation in regard to the four cases are set forth hereinafter:

DYNAMITING OF CARVER VILLAGE

The most promising current line of investigation in this case pertains to information furnished by [redacted] Jola, Wisconsin, who has advised that he believes [redacted] and other Ku Klux Klan associates are responsible for the bombings of Carver Village. Detailed questioning of [redacted] has failed to directly implicate [redacted] and his associates as being responsible for such bombings. However [redacted] believes that these individuals were responsible because of their acts and general conversations overheard by him immediately prior to the first bombing on September 22, 1951.

Numerous efforts have been made to have [redacted] testify in regard to the information he has furnished and he has changed his attitude in this regard upon numerous occasions. He was last interviewed on April 26, 1952, at which time he states that with proper secrecy he will testify concerning the information furnished by him before a Federal Grand Jury. However, since he desires to return to Florida to live, and since he is afraid of reprisals to his family and himself, he will not testify in open court.

Much of the collateral information furnished by [redacted] has been verified, there are some discrepancies in his story and the pertinent portions of his story about his observations and conversations with the suspects have not been substantiated. Investigation has developed [redacted] and ten other individuals who are officers and members of the John B. Gordon Klavern, Southern Knights of the Ku Klux Klan, Hialeah, Florida, are members of an action group that holds secret meetings not attended by the regular Klan members. It has been determined that members of this group were definitely interested in the colored-white housing problems at Carver Village and contacted both white and colored tenants at the housing project in an effort to keep Negroes from moving in.

Investigation reflects that one member of this Klavern is presently an employee of the United States Post Office and that a number of other present members of this Klavern have been former Federal employees. It is possible that these persons may have violated Section 1001, Title 18, in not disclosing their Klan membership at the time they made application for Federal employment.

Intensive investigation has been and is still being conducted in regard to the members of the Klavern in an effort to tie them in with the dynamiting of Carver Village. The main suspects have not as yet been interviewed. As soon as all possible investigative leads have been exhausted, these suspects will be interviewed, most of them simultaneously.

DYNAMITING OF JEWISH PROPERTIES

At the present time all good suspects have been tentatively eliminated, but investigation is continuing regarding these and any other suspects developed. There has been no indication that the Klan is involved in this case. However, when the Klan suspects in the Carver Village case are interviewed, they will be questioned concerning this case, and searches will be made for any possible evidence indicating their participation therein.

DYNAMITING OF CATHOLIC CHURCH

There have never been any definite suspects developed in this one incident. All indications are that the dynamiting of this church was a continuance of the Jewish properties incidents, and that the persons responsible for the Jewish properties case were also responsible for this case. Consequently, any investigation conducted in the Jewish properties case would also refer to this case.

DYNAMITING DEATH OF MR. AND MRS. HARRY T. MOORE

The only good suspects in this case at the present time are a group of renegade Klan members in the vicinity of Apopka and Winter Garden, Florida, and in this regard, only two incidents indicate a definite Klan interest in Moore. Information was furnished by William Bogar, Apopka, Florida and is as follows; Bogar was elected Exalted Cyclops of the Apopka Klavern of the Association of Georgia Klans about January 1, 1950. During January, 1950, this group became affiliated with the Southern Knights of the Ku Klux Klan. During this same month, Earl Brooklyn of the Winter Garden Klavern, visited a meeting of the Apopka Klavern and after the meeting, approached Bogar and several others with Brooklyn, and stated in substance as follows:

"Listen, fellows, I've got a deal. Now this nigger Moore up at Mims is head of the NAACP and he has played a very important part in trying to get the Lake County niggers cleared of the rape charge. He caused a lot of money to be sent down from New York to be used in defending the niggers. I have been over to Mims and have checked over the place carefully."

At this point, Brooklyn withdrew from his shirt pocket a piece of plain white paper on which there was a plan of a house drawn on the paper in pencil. Brooklyn continued, "I have here a plan of the house. I want to recase the place carefully and I am going to take some men over. Is there any of you men that want to go with me?". No one offered to go with Brooklyn and he did not push the question any further.

[redacted] at Cocoa, Florida, reported that James B. Johnson (also a known member of the Klan at Winter Garden) approached [redacted] during June or early July, 1951 and made inquiry about an attorney who could represent Johnson in a legal matter. At that time, Johnson asked [redacted] if the latter would be interested in joining the Klan, Johnson indicating he was organizing a Klavern in Cocoa. Johnson indicated that he was an active official in the Klan and stated that Negroes were now getting out of hand and something had to be done. Johnson continued that, "There's a biggety s.o.b. Harry Moore at Mims, Florida, who is getting out of hand." Johnson mentioned that Moore had made some statements or remarks concerning the Groveland rape case which apparently Johnson did not like and indicated that something was going to happen to Moore or that he was going to be taken care of.

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Investigation has failed to further show that any Klan members were responsible for Moore's death. However, investigation reflects the Klan in this area has actively engaged in floggings and other acts of terrorism against both white and colored people since 1943. Just recently we have been able to get some of these Klansmen to talk about such activities and four individuals have now given signed statements admitting their participation in or knowledge of beatings and other acts of terrorism, including the burnings of buildings. The most extensive signed statement in this regard was just obtained this past week from [redacted] at Apopka. At the present time other Klan members and former Klan members who participated in these various acts according to the signed statements obtained, are being vigorously interviewed, concerning their knowledge of these acts and any possible knowledge of instant case.

Investigation of the Klansmen in this area has also developed possible violations of Section 1001, Title 18, for making false statements regarding Klan membership and arrests in connection with their application for Federal employment.

POSSIBLE FEDERAL GRAND JURY CONSIDERATION

As previously indicated, we have not been able to develop any clear Federal jurisdiction in connection with the dynamite incidents under investigation. As a general rule, most Klan members have been very uncooperative, refusing to discuss any Klan activities and referring to their Klan oath, which states such information should not be revealed to anyone. The general feeling of Klan members is that there is no Federal jurisdiction in these cases and consequently, there is no fear of Federal prosecution. However, we have received information that the Klansmen have, for some time, been definitely concerned that they may be called before a Federal Grand Jury and questioned regarding Klan activities, and if they do not furnish information or give false information, they will be cited for contempt of court or be charged with perjury. Consequently, Miami has been instructed to conduct investigation and develop information which might give us a basis for having these matters considered by a Federal Grand Jury. Several possibilities exist in this regard and are discussed hereinafter.

Former Attorney General McGrath recently instigated a program of convening Federal Grand Juries to inquire into local crime, particularly for the purpose of inquiry into the operation of criminals to determine whether or not there is any Federal violation occurring. The Klan is a national organization and numerous incidents have been developed where Klan members have committed aggravated assaults and other acts of terrorism, which incidents have reached such proportions as to make them comparable with any known type of gangsterism. If the Federal Grand Jury has the authority to inquire into local crime, it would appear that such a grand jury could certainly inquire into Klan activities.

For the purpose of administration of the Federal Employees Loyalty Program, the Ku Klux Klan has been declared as an organization which has adopted a policy of advocating or approving the commission of acts of force and violence to deny others their rights under the Constitution of the United States. It may be possible that the Department will consider a Federal Grand Jury to inquire into Klan activities for the further administration of this program.

As pointed out, a number of Klansmen have undoubtedly violated Section 1001, Title 18, in that they made false statements to the Federal Government. Not all of these possible suspects have, as yet, been interviewed. At least one of these reported Klansmen has denied he was a Klan member and others may do likewise. Since such a violation is definitely within the scope of inquiry of a Federal Grand Jury, the records of the Klan may be subpoenaed and other Klan members may be questioned by a Grand Jury about Klansmen who may have violated this section. If the records are not produced and if Klansmen do not testify, it is possible they may be held in contempt of court.

In regard to the Carver Village case, the Federal Housing Authority has a first mortgage on the property in the amount of approximately \$800,000. However, the Government does not have title to this property. This mortgage was obtained after the first bombing and prior to the second one. It would appear to be a very technical question as to whether this matter could be prosecuted under the Destruction of Government Property Statute. However, the Department will be requested to consider this possibility. b6 b7c

We have also learned through confidential sources, that [redacted] two of the principal suspects in the Carver Village case, are operating handbooks and while we have not yet verified it, they undoubtedly have violated the recently enacted Wagering Tax Law in that they have not purchased the necessary Federal stamp nor paid the required taxes in connection with the operation of the handbooks. Because this information was obtained from confidential sources and because we are still conducting investigation regarding these two suspects and desire no possible interference by an investigation of these suspects by another Government agency at this time, the information has not as yet, been referred to the Treasury Department.

OBSERVATION:

As you will see, nothing has been developed to show that the actual dynamitings or the attempts to dynamite, are in violation of any Federal statutes, and further, there is a definite legal problem as to whether a Federal Grand Jury has the jurisdiction to inquire into the incidents under investigation. It is also very improbable that if the renegade Klan members are involved as we believe that we will get admissions from them because most of them will not even submit to an interview. Consequently, our efforts have been directed towards developing facts which may possibly give a Federal Grand Jury the necessary jurisdiction to inquire into these cases and Klan activities in general, with the hope that at least some Klan members will begin to talk if subpoenaed before a Federal Grand Jury and, in this manner, we will be able to obtain solutions to the dynamitings under investigation. We feel that certain renegade Klan members are definitely involved in at least two of these cases and our investigation has developed numerous acts of terrorism in which they have participated and we expect to be able to prosecute these individuals in one way or another on some type of charge.

As to the question as to whether we are ready to present these matters to a Federal Grand Jury, if that is possible, we definitely are not ready at this time. In the Carver Village case, Miami advised by letter dated April 15, 1952, that within about thirty days, the investigation will have advanced to the point that possible prosecution should be considered. In view of the recent signed statements obtained from Klan members in the Moore case as to various acts of violence in which they have participated, numerous interviews and reinterviews of Klan members and former Klan members will have to be attempted. Miami has advised all of these investigations are receiving continuous and expeditious attention and the Bureau is following these cases very closely to thoroughly develop all possibilities.

While we are not yet ready to have the Federal Grand Jury consider some phases of the investigation conducted in these cases and since there is considerable question as to the jurisdiction of such a Federal Grand Jury inquiring into these matters, a memorandum has been prepared for the Department in which our problems are set forth and requesting a legal opinion.

RECOMMENDATION

That the attached memorandum be sent to the Acting Attorney General with a copy to James M. McInerney, Criminal Division, for a decision as to the possible jurisdiction that a Federal Grand Jury may have in considering these cases.

OK.

Allen
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We must press this.
We can't continue to
let this run without
coming to some definite
conclusion.

L.
- 7 -

Del. to Miami
5-3-52
bnd

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

MAY - 1 1952

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. Ladd	_____
Mr. Nichols	_____
Mr. Belmont	_____
Mr. Clegg	_____
Mr. Glavin	_____
Mr. Harbo	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Tracy	_____
Mr. Laughlin	_____ b6
Mr. Mohr	_____ b7C
T. L. Poon	_____
Mr. W. Homan	_____

FBI, MIAMI

DIRECTOR, FBI

U R G E N T

UNSUBS, HARRY T. MOORE, ETAL, VIC. CR. [REDACTED]

CONTACTED TODAY

AND STATED HE WILL NOT SUBMIT TO POLYGRAPH EXAM. REITERATED THAT ALL INFORMATION PREVIOUSLY FURNISHED TO AGENTS IS THE TRUTH AND WAS FURNISHED IN SPIRIT OF COOPERATIVENESS. ADVISED HE IS IN VERY POOR HEALTH AND IS PRESENTLY ENDEAVORING TO SECURE HOSPITALIZATION AT BAY PINES VETS HOSPITAL. INFORMATION ALSO RECEIVED THAT SUSPECT EARL J. BROOKLYN WAS OPERATED ON AT ORANGE MEMORIAL HOSPITAL, ORLANDO, YESTERDAY FOR STOMACH HEMMORRHAGING AND IS IN SERIOUS CONDITION.

WALL

ACK AND HOLD

RECORDED - 20

MAY 7 1952

7-59 PM OK FBI WA MLT

50 MAY 15 1952

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 11-23-82 BY SP4 elu/ahr

RECEIVED

28882

Director, FBI

April 19, 1952

SAC, Memphis (105-38)

UNKNOWN SUBJECTS;
 Bombings of Carver Village,
 Edison Center, Miami, Florida
 September 22, 1951 and November 30, 1951
 CIVIL RIGHTS;
 UNKNOWN SUBJECTS;
 Harry T. Moore - Victim (deceased)
 Harriett Moore - Victim (deceased)
 CIVIL RIGHTS;
 UNKNOWN SUBJECTS;
 Bombings of Jewish Temples, Schools
 and Centers, Miami, Florida
 CIVIL RIGHTS;
 UNKNOWN SUBJECTS;
 Dynamite Incident, Saints Peter and
 Paul Catholic Church,
 Miami, Florida
 CIVIL RIGHTS

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
 HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
 DATE 11-23-82 BY SP4 [signature]

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Re Miami let to Director 1-11-52.

On February 4, 1952, [redacted] former member
 of the Ku Klux Klan who resides at [redacted]
 Tennessee, was contacted concerning the Ku Klux Klan activities, at
 which time he was questioned concerning any knowledge of activities
 of the Klan in bombings in Florida and he denied any knowledge of
 such activities.

On February 18, 1952, [redacted]
 Tennessee, was contacted concerning his knowledge
 of activities of the Ku Klux Klan in Columbia, Tennessee. He
 admitted former membership in the Klan and stated that he attended
 one meeting of the Klan in Columbia, Tennessee, at which meeting
 SAM ROPER spoke. He stated that no mention was made of any bomb-
 ings in Florida and that he has no knowledge of such incidents.

On April 4, 1952, [redacted]
 Tennessee, was interviewed, at which time he admitted
 former membership in the Ku Klux Klan Klavern in Nashville, Ten-
 nessee; however, he stated that he has no knowledge concerning any
 incidents of bombings conducted by the Klan in the State of Florida.

CC/Miami (44-256
 44-266
 44-271)

FVN:DW

144-4118-
 73 MAY 5 1952

ORIGINAL FILED IN 44-4118-437

28883

Me. Let. to Bureau - 2

On April 11, 1952, [redacted]

[redacted] Tennessee, was interviewed concerning his knowledge of the activities of the Ku Klux Klan in Nashville, Tennessee. He admitted former membership in the Ku Klux Klan in Nashville, Tennessee, stating that he left the Klan in January, 1951. He stated that at the time that he was in the Klan, he had no knowledge of any bombings carried on by the Klan in the State of Florida.

On April 15, 1952, [redacted]

[redacted] Tennessee, was interviewed concerning his knowledge of the activities of the Ku Klux Klan in Columbia. At this time he was questioned as to his knowledge of any bombings carried out by the Klan in the State of Florida and he advised that he had no knowledge of any such bombings.

All of the above-named persons are being considered for Potential Security Informants by the Memphis Division and it is requested that their names not be revealed if this information is reported where it would go to an outside agency.

It is anticipated that in the future other persons who are known to have been members of the Ku Klux Klan in Columbia and Nashville, Tennessee will be interviewed. At the time of these interviews the bombing violations in Florida will be borne in mind and each of these persons will be questioned. If any information is obtained, it will be made available to the Miami Office and the Bureau immediately. RUC.

To: COMMUNICATIONS SECTION.

MAY 7, 1952

Transmit the following message to:

SAC, MIAMI

URGENT

UNSUBS., HARRY T. MOORE, ET AL, VICTIMS, CR. REREP SA
 LAWRENCE R. CHANDLER, MARCH SIX, FIFTYTWO, SAVANNAH, REFLECTING
 THAT [REDACTED] WAS FORMERLY EMPLOYED AT SAVANNAH RIVER
 PLANT, AEC. POSSIBLE HE MAY HAVE VIOLATED SECTION ONE THOUSAND
 ONE, TITLE EIGHTEEN, USC, IN NOT REVEALING HIS FORMER KKK
 MEMBERSHIP AT TIME OF EMPLOYMENT. INVESTIGATION SHOULD BE
 IMMEDIATELY INITIATED ALONG SIMILAR LINES SET FORTH IN
 BULET MAY TWO, REGARDING [REDACTED] PAGE SIX OF MIAMI
 REPORT, APRIL SEVEN, FIFTYTWO, REFLECTS [REDACTED] WORKED
 FOR THE POST OFFICE. URREP MARCH TWENTYFOUR REFLECTS HE WAS
 A KLAN MEMBER. ADVISE IMMEDIATELY WHETHER A POSSIBLE VIOLATION
 OF SECTION ONE THOUSAND ONE EXISTS AND WHETHER [REDACTED] HAS
 EVER BEEN INTERVIEWED IN REGARD TO THIS CASE AND KLAN ACTIVITIES
 IN GENERAL.

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DST:mc

HOOVER

G. I. R. - 3

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
 HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
 DATE 11-23-82 BY SP4 dlt/fah

EX - 28

RECORDED 2626

10 MAY 9 1952

Tolson _____
 Ladd _____
 Clegg _____
 Glavin _____
 Nichols _____
 Rosen _____
 Tracy _____
 Harbo _____
 Belmont _____
 Mohr _____
 Tele. Room _____
 Nease _____
 Gandy _____

COPIES DESTROYED

R411 JAN 24 1962

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
 U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
 COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

30 MAY 1952

SENT VIA

TELETYPE

35/P M

Per

AS

DSI

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Rosen *RW*
 FROM : E. H. Winterrowd *EHW*
 SUBJECT: UNKNOWN SUBJECTS
 HARRY T. OMOORE, et al - VICTIMS
 CIVIL RIGHTS

DATE: April 19, 1952

Time of call: 4:10 p.m.

Tolson _____
 Ladd _____
 Clegg _____
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 Tele. Room _____
 Nease _____
 Gandy _____

I personally discussed the current investigation of this case as well as the Carver Village Case with SAC Wall, instructing that both investigations must be expedited and all possible Agents available utilized on the investigations.

It was suggested that [redacted] should be most thoroughly interviewed as it is apparent that he is at the present time cooperative and that he has a wealth of information concerning Klan activities, especially concerning acts of terror in which he personally participated. Also, he is the one who reported that suspect Earl Brooklyn was in possession of the floor plans of Moore's house and that we should not feel certain that he has actually furnished all the information he knows as to the Moore Case. It was requested that signed statements be obtained from him, first, as to his knowledge of the Moore Case and secondly, as to other acts of terrorism which he knows of or in which he participated.

Admissions Wall was advised that thereafter all Klansmen who participated in floggings or other acts of terrorism as evidenced by impressions obtained from Klan members should be again contacted and thoroughly re-interviewed in that regard. Wall was also advised that very serious consideration should be given to the use of surveillances in regard to Klan members.

Wall was advised that the Bureau is considering the possibility of bringing these cases before a Federal Grand Jury and that this matter will be taken up with the Department.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
 HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
 DATE 4-23-82 BY SP4 *elw/kbr*

RECORDED - 135
 INDEXED - 135

144 - 4118 - 270
 APR 30 1952
 26

G. I. R. - 3

EX-164

DST:rta

61 MAY 15 1952

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 44 - 4036 - 1

SAC, MOBILE (44-175)

May 8, 1952

RECORDED - 24
EX - 80 DIRECTOR, FBI (44-4118) //

UNKNOWN SUBJECTS;
HARRY T. MOORE,
HARRIETT MOORE (Deceased) - VICTIMS
CIVIL RIGHTS

Reurlet May 5, 1952.

A search of the general indices of the Bureau fails to reflect any record concerning [redacted]

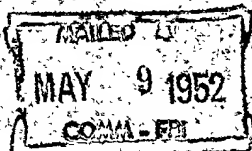
It is desired that [redacted] be carefully and thoroughly interviewed by an experienced Special Agent not in the presence of [redacted]. This matter should be handled very carefully and the Bureau should be on firm ground before utilizing any possible informants in this matter.

While [redacted] has been cooperative and the Bureau must check on all logical leads, our experience with [redacted] has indicated that most of the information furnished by him in the past has been based upon rumor or supposition and that certain of his "informants" as well as [redacted] do not have any firsthand knowledge of this case but are on a "fishing" expedition in an effort to develop any information of value and thus participate in any possible rewards.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 11-23-82 BY SP4 elw/ah

cc: Birmingham
Miami (44-270)

DST:BSW



Tolson _____
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Belmont _____
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Tracy _____
Mohr _____
Tele. Rm. _____
Nease _____
Gandy _____

U. S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

F. B. I.

MAY 8 3 57 PM '52

REC-101-201-201-101

MAY 15 1952

DST

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI (44-4118)

DATE: May 5, 1952

FROM : SAC, Mobile (44-175)

SUBJECT: UNKNOWN SUBJECTS;
HARRY T. MOORE,
HARRIETT MOORE (Deceased) - VICTIMS
CIVIL RIGHTSb6
b7C
b7D

[redacted] for the Governor's Office, Tallahassee, Florida, contacted SA JAMES B. HAFLEY on May 3, 1952, and explained that he had been investigating "an angle" concerning the above entitled case at Apalachicola, Florida, which "has possibilities".

He explained that one [redacted]

[redacted] Apalachicola, Florida, had advised him [redacted] that [redacted] knew the identity of an unnamed person in the Apalachicola area who is [redacted] and who "knows plenty" about the circumstances under which the victims in this case were murdered. According to [redacted] is willing to talk with a Bureau agent; however, [redacted] believes that this unidentified [redacted] would never cooperate with the Bureau in the matter. [redacted] has indicated to [redacted] that this unidentified [redacted] who is alleged to be a rabid KKK member, would have to be approached through a good confidential informant, such as [redacted] in the Birmingham territory who has volunteered [redacted] in Florida.

~~EXPEDITE PROCESSING~~

The Mobile Office indices on [redacted] are negative. The Bureau, Miami and Birmingham Offices are requested to immediately check their respective indices on this person to ascertain if there is any reason why he should not be discreetly contacted in this matter. If no advice to the contrary is received prior to May 15, 1952, [redacted] will be discreetly and thoroughly interviewed for full and complete information in this matter. The possibility of utilizing one of the Birmingham informants in approaching the unidentified [redacted] will also be explored and that office will be advised later of the results.

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JBH-id

AMSD

2cc: Birmingham

2cc: Miami (44-270)

AR per water
5-7-52
let to [redacted]
RECORDED - 24
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MAY 10 1952
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44-4118-211
MAY 10 1952
DST
11257

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ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 11-23-82 BY SP4 [redacted]

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Ladd

FROM : A. Rosen *pl*

SUBJECT: UNKNOWN SUBJECTS;
HARRY T. MOORE, et al. - VICTIMS,
AND RELATED CASES;
CIVIL RIGHTS

DATE: May 8, 1952

Call: 10:30 a.m.

Tolson ☒

Ladd ☐

Clegg ☐

Glavin ☒

Nichols ☒

Rosen ☒

Tracy ☐

Harbo ☐

Belmont ☐

Mohr ☐

Tele. Room ☐

Nease ☐

Gandy ☐

SAC Wall of the Miami Division furnished the text of a letter received today by the Miami Office from United States Attorney Phillips, under date of May 5, 1952, a copy of which is attached. In his letter, Mr. Phillips inquired as to whether or not the captioned Civil Rights case involving Harry T. Moore, as well as the other Florida bombing cases, should be presented to the Federal Grand Jury presently sitting at Miami, Florida.

It was pointed out to SAC Wall that the investigation in these cases had been ordered by the Attorney General; that there was doubt as to the question of Federal jurisdiction in all of these cases; that the question as to whether or not the facts developed should be presented to a Federal Grand Jury was under consideration by the Criminal Division of the Department; and that the general policy in all Civil Rights cases is not to present such matters to a grand jury or for the United States Attorney to consider prosecution without the specific authority of the Department.

In view of these considerations, SAC Wall was instructed to suggest to United States Attorney Phillips that the latter might, if he so desired, take up his question directly with the Department regarding the presentation of these cases to the current Federal Grand Jury sitting in Miami inasmuch as the Bureau is in no position to say whether the cases should or should not be presented to a grand jury.

ACTION:

The Criminal Division will be informed of the request of United States Attorney Phillips and our action as set out above.

OJK:mfb
Attachment

G. I. R. -3

RECORDED-109

144-4118-272
34 MAY 10 1952

EX-47
ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 11-23-82 BY SP4/ell/ahr

6 MAY 16 1952

C O P Y

May 5, 1952

Mr. R. W. Wall
Special Agent in Charge
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Miami, Florida

Dear Mr. Wall:

Re: UNKNOWN SUBJECTS;
HARRY T. MOORE AND
HARRIETT MOORE (DECEASED) -
VICTIMS;
CIVIL RIGHTS

Please advise me if you think the present grand jury at Miami can be of any assistance to you in connection with the investigation being made of the captioned matter. If so, I will get Judge Holland to call the grand jury in session for the purpose of investigating the same and all of the bombing cases you are investigating.

If you think the grand jury can be of any assistance, please furnish me a list of the witnesses, with their post-office addresses, that you think should be called before the grand jury. Before I take them before the grand jury, I will want to interview them in the United States Attorney's Office at Miami with an FBI Agent present.

Sincerely yours,

HERBERT S. PHILLIPS
United States Attorney

C O P Y

44-4118-272

ENCLOSURE

NA 10 30
EX-15

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

MAY 8 1952

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. Ladd	_____
Mr. Nichols	_____
Mr. Belmont	_____
Mr. Clegg	_____
Mr. Glavin	_____
Mr. Harbo	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Tracy	_____
Mr. Laughlin	_____
Mr. Mohr	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Mr. Holloman	_____

b6
b7C

FBI, MIAMI

5-8-52

7-50 PM

DIRECTOR, FBI AND SAC, SAVANNAH

URGENT

UNSUBS, HARRY T. MOORE, ET AL, VICTIMS, CR. REBUTEL TO MIAMI MAY SEVEN
LAST WHICH ADVISES QUOTE REREP SA LAWRENCE R. CHANDLER, MARCH SIX,
FIFTYTWO, SAVANNAH, REFLECTING THAT [REDACTED] WAS FORMERLY EMPLOYED
AT SAVANNAH RIVER PLANT, AEC. POSSIBLE HE NEVER VIOLATED SECTION ONE
THOUSAND ONE, TITLE EIGHTEEN, USC, IN NOT REVEALING HIS FORMER KKK
MEMBERSHIP AT TIME OF EMPLOYMENT. INVESTIGATION SHOULD BE IMMEDIATELY
INITIATED ALONG SIMILAR LINES SET FORTH IN BULET OF MAY TWO LAST
REGARDING [REDACTED] UNQUOTE. SAVANNAH HANDLE. BUDED MAY SIXTEEN
NEXT.

WALL

SV ADVISED

END ACK AND HOLD PLD...

8-53 PM OK FBI WA MIM

EX-25
RECORDED - 118

144-4118-273

12 MAY 13 1952

64 MAY 19 1952

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 11-23-82 BY SP4 [signature]

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

0-9a

To: COMMUNICATIONS SECTION.

MAY 7, 1952

Transmit the following message to:

SAC, MIAMI

URGENT

PERSONAL ATTENTION

C.I.R.-3

UNSUBS., HARRY T. MOORE, ET AL, VICTIMS, CR. RE MIAMI REPORT
APRIL TWENTYNINE REFLECTING SIGNED STATEMENTS FROM [REDACTED]
AND [REDACTED] ADMITTING THEIR PARTICIPATION IN
VARIOUS FLOGGINGS AND OTHER ACTS OF TERRORISM. SIGNED STATEMENTS
WERE PREVIOUSLY OBTAINED FROM [REDACTED] AND [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] REGARDING SIMILAR VIOLATIONS. ALL PERSONS ALLEGED BY
ABOVE FOUR INDIVIDUALS TO HAVE PARTICIPATED IN SUCH FLOGGINGS
AND ACTS OF TERRORISM SHOULD BE IDENTIFIED AND INTERVIEWED
SPECIFICALLY AS TO THEIR PARTICIPATION IN SUCH ACTIVITIES, IT
BEING NOTED SOME OF THESE INDIVIDUALS WERE INTERVIEWED IN THIS
REGARD, AS REFLECTED URREP APRIL TWENTYNINE. ALL KNOWN MEMBERS
AND FORMER MEMBERS IN APOPKA, WINTER GARDEN AND ORLANDO
KLAVERNS OF KKK SHOULD BE INTERVIEWED ABOUT INSTANT CASE AND
PART IN ANY FLOGGINGS OR OTHER ACTS OF TERRORISM, AS WELL AS
KLAN ACTIVITIES IN GENERAL. ADVISE DATE PENDING INTERVIEWS
IN ALL MIAMI BOMBING CASES WILL BE CONCLUDED AS REQUESTED

BUTEL, MAY THIRD.

RECORDED - 112

MAY 9 1952
17 HOOVER

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DATE 11-23-82 BY SP4/BJP/BJP

Tolson _____
Ladd _____
Clegg _____
Glavin _____
Nichols _____
Rosen _____
Tracy _____
Harbo _____
Belmont _____
Mohr _____
Tele. Room _____
Nease _____
Gandy _____

DST:mc

COPIES DESTROYED

R411 JAN 24 1962

MAY 19 1952

SENT VIA

Per

mg

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: May 1st 1952

FROM : SAC, Miami

SUBJECT: UNKNOWN SUBJECTS
HARRY T. MOORE, ET AL, VICTIMS
CIVIL RIGHTS

G. I. R. 3

I have had a lengthy discussion with Special Agents [redacted] FRANK F. MEECH and JAMES P. SHANNON who have been working on the above-captioned case since its inception with regard to the ramifications of the investigation conducted to date and the possibility of presenting the facts as known to a Federal Grand Jury. Some very salient points have arisen during the course of this discussion which I am setting out rather fully for the Bureau's consideration. I think it should be pointed out that these thoughts and reactions are to some degree based on surmise rather than concrete facts. I do feel, however, that these men who have been so closely associated with this case have come up with some good points.

The observations and general conclusions from the discussion with these Agents have been submitted in memorandum form to me and I am attaching a copy of this memorandum for the Bureau's consideration.

ENCL
RWV:JHK
Enclosure

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DATE 11-23-82 BY SP4 elw/ahr

RECORDED - 111

INDEXED - 111

26

RECEIVED

60 MAY 23 1952

Miami, Florida
April 28, 1952

MEMO, SAC:

RE: DISCUSSION OF POSSIBILITY OF GRAND
JURY BEING CALLED IN CONNECTION WITH
THE INVESTIGATION OF THE CASE ENTITLED
"UNKNOWN SUBJECTS, HARRY T. MOORE, ET AL,
CIVIL RIGHTS",
Miami File # 44-270.

PURPOSE OF MEMORANDUM

The purpose of this memorandum is to furnish you with some ideas of the writers as to difficulties experienced in conducting the investigation in Orange County and to present arguments in favor of a Federal Grand Jury which would look into and explore the activities of the Ku Klux Klan operating in Orange County, of course, with the ultimate aim being the solution of the HARRY T. MOORE case.

1. VENUE

The venue in the HARRY T. MOORE case insofar as it relates to the killing of the victims in the case appears to be solely within Brevard County. At no time during the course of this investigation has any information been developed which indicates there is a Civil Rights violation in which the Sheriff or any of the law enforcement officials in Brevard County could be accused. Therefore, the agents submitting this memorandum are not discussing the calling of a Grand Jury in Brevard County. From our knowledge in investigating this case, it is difficult to conceive of any angle whatsoever that a Federal Grand Jury could explore concerning Brevard County residents. As far as Sheriff [] is concerned in Brevard County, we have had the utmost cooperation since the crime occurred. As a matter of fact, most of his leads would be turned over to the Bureau to explore rather than attempting to do any of the work himself which might interfere with the Bureau's investigation. It is known that [] put forth every effort of his office to solve the killing of the victims, HARRY and HARRIETT MOORE. The investigation in Brevard County failed to indicate that there was ever any real racial tension except for the possible tension which existed a number of years ago when Negroes were registered to vote in the Democratic primary. The relations between white and Negro in Brevard County are exemplary.

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DATE 11-23-82 BY SP4 [signature]

44-4118-275
ENCLOSURE

In the opinion of the undersigned, a Federal Grand Jury could have justification in Orange County, Florida, based on possible violation of Civil Rights on the part of certain law enforcement officials in that county and violations of certain Federal laws by individual Klansmen in that county. It is to support this opinion and to expound on the advantages of this proposed Federal Grand Jury that the following information is being set forth.

2. LOCALE OF INVESTIGATION - ORANGE COUNTY

The major portion from the standpoint of agent days has been concentrated in Orange County. This, of course, resulted from possible identification of one individual in particular, EARL J. BROOKLYN, who is a resident of Orange County, as being a person over in Mims inquiring as to the location of HARRY MOORE's house. In addition, an individual who has been used as an informant [redacted] saw, approximately two and one-half years ago, in the hands of BROOKLYN the floor plans of HARRY MOORE's house and heard BROOKLYN make a statement to the effect that HARRY MOORE was going to be taken care of and that they needed help to case his house. Based upon this information, a concentrated investigation was conducted, the result of which was the exposition of numerous instances of both white and Negro persons being flogged and, in the case of Negroes, several being shot with one dying as a result, all of these terrorist incidents being without due process of law and can be construed as the taking away of one's Civil Rights guaranteed to him under the Constitution of the United States, by reason of an alleged conspiracy between Klansmen and local law enforcement officials.

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As far as Brevard County is concerned, all logical investigation has been completely exhausted. Periodically, as leads arise, some additional investigation has been conducted in Brevard County. Consequently, the real concentrated effort in this case has been hinged solely on the activities of Klansmen in Orange County.

3. POWER OF THE KLAN

The Ku Klux Klan includes some of the highest public officials and some of the most important businessmen and professional men and also includes white people in all walks of life down to the most illiterate. Our investigation discloses that the operation of the individual Klaverns is generally in the hands of those individuals who are uncouth and to the point of being illiterate. The better class of individuals, while believing in the principles of the Klan, do not take an active part

in the operation of the Klavern on meeting nights, etc., and therefore are not in a position to know what goes on. Actually, the control and operation of the Ku Klux Klan has been surrendered by default to men of vicious, bigoted character generally known as white trash.

The power of the Klan and its absolute influence on the entire life of the community, particularly in West Orange County, has been an accepted fact. As far as the Klan is concerned, it is not unlike an undercover Gestapo operating with complete power, with the knowledge of and even at the suggestion of all the law enforcement officials of the community from the Sheriff down. Even if a law enforcement official disagreed with the Klan and its activities he would have to take a negative attitude. For example, a former Deputy Sheriff who resides in Ocoee (in West Orange County) was interviewed by the writers as to his knowledge of some of the floggings which occurred. It was quite obvious from the moment the interview began that this man was afraid to talk to the agents. In one breath he told us that he had no knowledge of anybody being flogged in the county and in the second breath said, "You know there is a powerful organization (meaning Ku Klux Klan) in Orange County and when I was a Deputy Sheriff I knew there would be no need of investigating any terrorist activity because it wouldn't do me any good."

4. EFFECT ON DECENT CITIZENS OF COMMUNITY

The Bureau's prestige has been greatly affected by this investigation. From the outset the very fact that the Bureau was investigating a matter having any connection with the Ku Klux Klan had an impressive effect on the average decent citizen of Orange County who took the general attitude (with justification) that now something was going to be done about the Klan and all its terrorist activities. The average citizen who stands for and wants a good community received a "lift". It has been observed that the average person in Orange County, and particularly West Orange County, has a mortal fear of the Klan. Some who have reason or suspicion to believe that at some time in the future they might be the object of a "ride" at the hands of the Klan are afraid to go out of their homes at night and did not feel secure in their homes. Since the inception of the investigation in Orange County there have been no known acts of violence or rides perpetrated by or in the name of the Ku Klux Klan or anybody else.

5. UNCOOPERATIVE ATTITUDE OF KLANSMEN

As the investigation in this case proceeded in Orange County it appeared that there was a conspiracy among the Klansmen to adopt a certain obstructive attitude toward this investigation and toward any specific inquiries and interviews conducted by Special Agents of this Bureau. Information has been furnished by Confidential Informant [] that at one time Sheriff [] was instructing certain Klansmen not to cooperate with agents of this Bureau and the cause of the investigation. For fear of having their activities and information about the Klan divulged to the Bureau, Klansmen passed the word that under no circumstances were the Klansmen to furnish any information about the other Klansmen or Klan activities to agents of this Bureau but were to rely upon the alleged Klan oath of secrecy. Actually, it is known that at some Klan meetings, as a distinct innovation, this Klan oath of secrecy was repeated to impress upon the membership the necessity of withholding all information from the FBI. The writers knew that there was a specific portion in the Klan oath in which Klansmen swore to aid and assist all duly constituted law enforcement officers in the performance of their legal duties. This fact was repeatedly brought to the attention of Klansmen interviewed who were undoubtedly in a quandry as to their oath and its responsibilities. Many of the Klansmen might have been inclined to furnish information were it not for instructions emanating from the Klaverns at the early stages of this investigation to the effect that the portion of the oath above-mentioned relating to cooperation with law enforcement officials did not apply to the FBI. They attempted to rationalize and justify this conclusion by saying that the FBI had no right to come in and tell them how to "run their niggers". The agents conducting this investigation have contacted hundreds of people, many of whom would otherwise have had a cooperative attitude and furnished information of value to these agents were it not for the fact that certain Klansmen not only bragged about the fact that they were interviewed by the FBI and wouldn't give them "a damn thing" but by pressure by word of mouth on other individuals who readily recalled their "fear of the Klan". For example, a garrulous Klansman named [] of Winter Garden, who is commonly known as [] told an informant of this office that the FBI is not so hot and he had a good mind to pick up a few loaders and pull a job right under their noses. To further illustrate the derisive attitude of Klansmen toward the Bureau in their uncooperative attitude, it is to be noted that one [] a known Klansman who is [] in Apopka, Florida, made a statement to his [] that the FBI did not know how to conduct an

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investigation and that its agents were just a bunch of ----. Another example of the boastfulness of a Klansman in their conspiracy to obstruct this investigation is to be seen in an incident where one [redacted] a member of the Association of Georgia Klans Klavern at Apopka, attended a general meeting of the Association of Georgia Klans on April 21, 1952, at Winter Garden Klavern meeting hall. [redacted] had been interviewed less than an hour before by Special Agents of this Bureau at which interview he was surly, belligerent, and absolutely uncooperative. When he arrived at the general meeting, according to a Confidential Informant of this office, he bragged to the Klansmen in attendance that he was just interviewed by a couple of s.o.b.'s, agents of the FBI named MEECH and SHANNON, and he didn't give them a damn thing, a statement which was hilariously enjoyed by all the Klansmen present.

The Klan has been counseled and advised that if no one talks the FBI cannot accomplish a thing. An attorney, probably [redacted] has been contacted by some Klansmen. This attorney has told them that they had a constitutional right not to cooperate and that they were not under any obligation to go to the Resident Agency of the FBI in Orlando for any interview. He did advise them that they would have to furnish information to a Federal Grand Jury but that there was no information which they had which might involve them in any Federal violation and therefore the Federal Grand Jury wouldn't be able to do anything to them even if they furnished all the information. He counseled them that if they refused to talk to the Federal Grand Jury they could be cited for contempt or if they did not tell the truth they might be prosecuted for perjury. It is undoubtedly based on the advice of this attorney that members of the Ku Klux Klan in Orange County feel that the United States Government has no jurisdiction whatsoever in the current investigation or in any Klan activities.

6. FEAR OF REPRISAL BY CONFIDENTIAL INFORMANTS AND
DECENT CITIZENS OF COMMUNITY

It should be noted that Confidential Informants who have furnished information in connection with this investigation and who are either former Klansmen or presently Klansmen have appreciation of the extreme dangers which they might encounter at the hands of a Klansman if their identifications are ever made known. A number of these Confidential Informants have furnished

information to this Bureau as a public duty and have been under the impression that any dangers which they risk will be compensated for by personal satisfaction that they have done their duty as good American citizens when the guilty members of the Klan are brought to justice. These informants are convinced that if the Klan or Klansmen in power ever had any idea that they, the informants, were furnishing information to the Bureau they would be ambushed and killed. This same fear of reprisal is also reflected in interviews with persons who are not now or ever have been Klan members but who are mortally in fear of the Klan and plead ignorance when interviewed concerning information known to be in their possession. It is inconceivable that some of the apparent witnesses to atrocities committed by Klansmen in Orange County should be telling the truth when they plead ignorance to facts which a normal person would have been able to furnish under different circumstances. For instance, several white high school teachers who are college graduates and men of superior intelligence are known to have actually seen a group of white men beating a Negro (LUTHER SOLEMAN) in the middle of a business street in Winter Garden. They saw the incident as they drove by in their car and noticed that a shotgun was in the hands of one of the white men. After stopping the car they heard a shot and then observed two cars drive by. These two white men plead complete ignorance of almost every descriptive feature in this incident, that is, description of the car or description of the white men involved. Of course, they didn't obtain any license numbers. The fear engendered in the local populace by the Ku Klux Klan is analogous to the fear of reprisal fostered by the Mafia and underworld groups in order to prevent persons from furnishing information to law enforcement officials.

7. SIGNED STATEMENTS IMPLICATING KLAN MEMBERS

Months of intensive investigation has resulted in obtaining four signed statements from Klansmen which statements set forth terrorist incidents in which they and other Klansmen mentioned by them engaged in years past. The Klansmen and Klan officers disclaim any knowledge of the floggings, beatings and killings in connection with these terrorist activities claiming that these activities are carried on by people other than Klansmen. However, the four signed statements directly implicate Klansmen and officials of the Klavern. The investigation has not indicated that the general organization of the Klan such as the State and National leaders have any part in these terrorist activities or officially sanction them. The way the Klan operates is not unlike some mobs in the underworld where some of the underlings

would engage in criminal activities apart from the criminal activities under the guidance of the underworld leader. The local Klavern seems to have the complete control over such terrorist activities. In fact, from the investigation it appears that the Association of Georgia Klans is a rather loose association of Klaverns who have little control from State or National leadership. The secret manner in which rides are planned and executed explains why only those who participate have any knowledge of the rides. It appears that the wrecking crew picked to go on a ride is sworn to the utmost secrecy among themselves. It is known that Klansmen would never solicit an individual whom they believe would have the slightest reluctance to participate in a ride. Therefore, it is only reasonable to believe that those persons who have never participated in a ride would have no knowledge of any terrorist activity and would actually believe that the organization was being persecuted in being accused of terrorist activity. It is also known that only one or two of the wrecking crew have a complete knowledge of the facts of a ride, that frequently the minor members of the crew are kept in ignorance of the purpose of the ride and in ignorance even of the identity of the victim or victims.

8. REASONS FOR GRAND JURY

POSSIBILITY LOSS OF PUBLIC CONFIDENCE IN FBI IF NO ACTION

If the results of this investigation in Orange County are not at some time in the future made the subject of some judicial action to impress upon the public that the Klan and Klansmen cannot operate indefinitely in violation of law and order, the public's confidence in Federal law enforcement and in this Bureau will be reduced to nil. The Bureau's unique position as enjoyed throughout the country, receiving and expecting to receive full cooperation from the general public, will have had a definite setback which could not be remedied in any way thereafter because of the profound effect on the public. If some concrete governmental action is not taken there is a definite possibility that Klansmen might attempt some retaliation in Orange County if an agent of the Bureau can ever be placed in a position where he can be framed or compromised. Of course, the Klansmen in Orange County would never cease to ridicule the Bureau and agents of this Bureau. It is reasonable to expect that the cooperation of the ordinary citizen in Orange County in future investigation conducted by this Bureau would be severely effected. It is also possible that whereas in the past few months terrorist activity on the part of the Klan has been non-existent, if no final judicial action is taken as a result of instant investigation, there is reason to believe that the Klan will have "an open season" in Orange

County. Actually, as far as the Bureau is concerned, there is no other agency which could in any way have put such a damper on Klan activities as presently exists.

In view of the length of this investigation with no action to date against Klansmen or the Klan in Orange County, the victims, decent cooperative citizens, and informants who have been furnishing information as a patriotic duty have expressed concern over the lack of Federal prosecutive action indicating that they have a suspicion that after all, maybe the Klan has come out on top and is as ever the ruling force in the community.

ADVANTAGES OF FEDERAL GRAND JURY

The results of this investigation contain a tremendous amount of information about the Klan and various Klansmen which could be used by the Federal Grand Jury in Orange County in interrogating witnesses, possible subjects and suspects who, as has been stated previously in this memorandum, would be perfectly willing to tell the truth to a Grand Jury under the misguided belief that the Federal Grand Jury has no jurisdiction to return an indictment based on the information they were furnishing. The mere fact of receiving a subpoena to appear before a Federal Grand Jury would lead the Klansmen to believe that the FBI has a good deal more information than they could reasonably expect. Actually, the Klansmen believe the FBI is bluffing and that they (the FBI) cannot tie the Klansmen in on the atrocities even discounting the question of jurisdiction. When agents of this Bureau have advised Klansmen that they have been identified in terrorist activities and that there are signed statements in evidence to the effect, the Klansmen merely say that the agents insult their intelligence by saying such a thing, adding that if the agents have such information they might as well go to court on it. Invariably agents have warned the numerous Klansmen interviewed that there might be a Federal Grand Jury before which they might be called to testify. These Klansmen would virtually dare the consideration by the Federal Grand Jury, apparently confident that nothing would ever come of it.

If a Federal Grand Jury is convened in Orange County to consider the possible Civil Rights violations on the part of certain law enforce-

ment officers in Orange County and possible conspiracy on the part of Klansmen with these law enforcement officials and certain Federal violations on the part of individual Klansmen, it would in effect impress upon the citizens of that county and the Klansmen the fact that there is finally and ultimately an authority greater than the Klan under whose cloak the Klansmen are hiding and perpetrating atrocities.

9. DISADVANTAGES IN THIS INVESTIGATION

To compound the difficulties of this investigation there is a situation existing wherein the people in the South are not in sympathy with the United States Government's Civil Rights policies. While the majority of Klansmen or southerners would not beat or mistreat persons either black or white without just cause, the fact remains that they are reluctant to have any part in furnishing information which would tend to assist the Government in its Civil Rights or Fair Deal program. As far as the killing of HARRY MOORE is concerned, whereas many Klansmen or ordinary citizens abhor the idea of blowing him up, they are not surprised it happened or sorry it happened because they believe MOORE brought it on himself. HARRY MOORE went too far insofar as the average southerner is concerned. The average person is not in a frame of mind to go out of his way to assist in the solution of the MOORE case. There is another angle which many persons interviewed have taken in which they state that some of the floggings which the Klan has perpetrated have had salutary effects on the individual victim where to them there was no other solution or legal recourse. In many cases the citizens of the community believe that the victims have brought the treatment on themselves, had it coming to them, and that the Klan was serving the community. In some instances the victims themselves have told us that they went with the riders without opposition because they felt "they had it coming". Persons interviewed have mentioned that there have been many cases where victims have been drinking too much, mistreating their families, and have reformed after they received their beatings. It should also be noted that the Klansmen will frequently justify a ride by setting up a fictitious set of facts to justify the ride and also to induce other members of the wrecking crew to operate on the ride.

10. SELECTING JURORS IN ORANGE COUNTY

In the event a Grand Jury would be called in Orange County, there would undoubtedly be experienced some difficulty in selecting jurors who

are not now or have been in the past members of the Klan in that locality. The total number of Klansmen active at the present time is unknown. However, one individual, T. H. REIVIN, who was the Exalted Cyclops in 1950, advised that there were from 650 to 800 members in his own Orlando Klavern of the AGK. Former Sheriff [redacted] made the statement that any house that you would knock on in West Orange County you would find a Klansman. //

JAMES P. SHANNON
Special Agent

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FRANK F. MELCH
Special Agent

[redacted]
Special Agent

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44-4118-276

CHANGED TO

44-4036-510X

JUL 15 1952

RS

N.J. FARMERS URGE ACTION BY TRUMAN ON FLORIDA

TRENTON, N.J. Jan. 31.—Sup-
port of the New Jersey State As-
sembly's resolution to President
Truman to act on the Florida kil-
lings and bombings was announc-
ed by the officers and staff of the
Eastern Division National Farm-
ers Union at their January meeting.

Joining with other organizations
throughout the State and Nation,
including church and labor groups,
the Division statement expressed
horror at the brutal murder of

Harry T. Moore, NAACP leader,
and his wife, whose home was
bombed on Christmas day. Mr.
Moore's "crime" was to give lead-
ership to his people in demanding
justice.

"This murder," the statement
continues, "is a violation not only
of human rights, but also of every-
thing American. It is the function of
the government to protect its citi-
zens from violence. A terror-rid-
den people has no place in Ameri-
ca."

All members of the Farmers
Union are being urged to request
the use of every Federal law-en-
forcement agency to hunt the guilty
and see that they are punished.

Particular commendation was ex-
pressed for action of Assembly-
man Edward T. Bowsor, Sr. and
Samuel Saiber for the placing of
this resolution on the New Jersey
legislative floor.

A memorial meeting for Mr. and
Mrs. Harry Moore, murdered by
Anti-Negro racists in Florida, will
be held by the Williamsburg Com-
mittee to Protect Minorities, Feb.
13, 8.30 p.m. at Charles Mansion,
105 Montrose Ave., Brooklyn.
Speakers will include Rep. Victor
L. Anfuso, (-B'klyn); A. A. Aiello,
of the Williamsburg American
Legion post and Helen Fichten-
baum, chairman of the committee.

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DATE 11-23-82 BY SP4 elu/abk

INDEXED - 129

EX - 69

NOT RECORDED
145 MAY 20 1952

66 MAY 23 1952

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Page 3 of the
Daily Worker

Date FEB 1 1952
Clipped at the Seat of
Government.

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44-4118-277
CHANGED TO

46-18500-2

JUL 29 1952

manh

C

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR FBI (44-4118) *3 u* DATE: May 13, 1952

FROM : SAC ST. LOUIS (44-111)

SUBJECT: UNKNOWN SUBJECTS; HARRY T. MOORE,
et al, VICTIMS
CIVIL RIGHTS

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[redacted] furnished
on May 12, 1952 to Special Agent [redacted] the official personnel

The original records may be obtained, upon subpoena duces tecum,
[redacted]

JHL:cdm
cc: 2 Miami (Encls.)

che
~~EXPEDITE PROCESSING~~

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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DATE *11-23-82* BY *SP4 elw/jahw*

RECORDED-12
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1 44-4118-278
25 MAY 15 1952

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60 MAY 26 1952

Room 4744
Room 4641

Declassified
ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 12-2-82 BY SP4 *duf/hr*

PERSONAL AND ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
BY SPECIAL MESSENGER

Date: May 12, 1952

To:

Atomic Energy Commission
Room 805B
333 Third Street, Northwest
Washington 25, D. C.

b6
b7C

From: John Edgar Hoover - Director, Federal Bureau of
Investigation

Subject: [redacted] also known as
[redacted]
ATOMIC ENERGY ACT - APPLICANT

Reference is made to the reports transmitted to
you on November 2, 1951, reflecting an investigation of the
above-captioned individual.

During the course of an official investigation
conducted by this Bureau in another matter, it was necessary
to interview [redacted] concerning his membership
in the Ku Klux Klan. On April 4, 1952, [redacted] furnished a
signed statement to Special Agents of this Bureau in which
he admitted that he joined the Apopka, Florida, Klavern of
the Association of Georgia Klans in about April, 1949. He
stated that he discontinued activity in the Klan in about
July, 1950.

In this signed statement [redacted] admitted partici-
pation in Klan activities which included nine instances of
beatings of white and colored individuals, attempts to beat
and other acts of terrorism.

The foregoing information is furnished to you for
your consideration in regard to the employment of [redacted]

Tolson _____
Ladd _____
Nichols _____
Belmont _____
Clegg _____
Glavin _____
Harbo _____
Rosen _____
Tracy _____
Laughlin _____
Mohr _____
Tele. Rm. _____
Holloman _____
Gandy _____

cc: 44-4118

DST:day
116-269312

NOT RECORDED
55 MAY 14 1952

DUPLICATE YELLOW

ORIGINAL FILED IN

Assistant Attorney General
James M. McInerney

May 16, 1952

Director, FBI **RECORDED - 65**

(44-4118) - 279

UNKNOWN SUBJECTS
HARRY T. MOORE, et al. - VICTIMS
CIVIL RIGHTS

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7-24-82 BY SP4 abu/ahr

[redacted] of the Association of Georgia Klans and the Associated Georgia Klans of the Ku Klux Klan in the State of Florida, who resides at Wildwood, Florida, has advised Special Agents of this Bureau who are working on this case that he had received several complaints from Klansmen to the effect that the Federal Bureau of Investigation appears to be investigating the Klan under the guise of solving the case pertaining to the victims. He continued that as a result of these complaints the Association of Georgia Klans has taken up a collection, from several unnamed loyal Klansmen, of about \$2,500, which fund is being used to pay for the services of three private investigators. These investigators have been hired for the purpose of learning who, if anyone, in the Klan is connected with the killing of the victims or any terrorist activities in the Orlando-Winter Garden-Apopka area. [redacted] stated the only persons who are aware of the identities of these investigators are himself and a Florida State's Attorney whose name he refused to divulge. He also refused to identify the investigators.

[redacted] stated that in the future he may make available to the Bureau the results of the investigation being conducted by these three investigators. Contact will be maintained with [redacted] to determine if he will at a later date furnish any information in this case or regarding Klan activities in general.

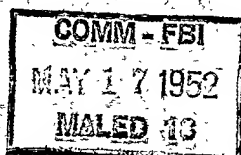
The foregoing data is furnished for your information and it may be that you will desire that [redacted] be subpoenaed at some future date when a Federal Grand Jury is considering this and other related cases.

RECEIVED - MAY 17 1952

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Tolson _____
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Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI (44-4118) (AIR MAIL)

DATE: May 12, 1952

FROM : SAC, Miami (44-270)

SUBJECT: UNKNOWN SUBJECTS; HARRY T. MOORE,
HARRIETT MOORE (deceased) - VICTIMS
CIVIL RIGHTSb6
b7C

[redacted] the Association of Georgia Klans and the Associated Georgia Klans of the Ku Klux Klan in the State of Florida, residing at Wildwood, Florida, advised Agents working on instant case that he had received several complaints from various Klansmen that the FBI appears to be investigating the Klan under the guise of solving the killing of the victims.

[redacted] stated that as a result of these complaints the Association of Georgia Klans has taken up a collection from several unnamed, loyal Klansmen to a total of approximately \$2500.00, which fund is being used to pay for the services of three private investigators. These investigators are being hired for the purpose of learning who, if anyone, in the Klan is connected with the killing of the victims or any terrorist activities in the Orlando-Winter Garden-Apopka area. [redacted] stated the only persons who are aware of the identities of these investigators are himself and a Florida States Attorney whose name he refused to divulge. He also refused to identify the investigators.

He indicated that in the future he may make available to the Bureau the results of the investigation being conducted by these three investigators. Inasmuch as [redacted] is ostensibly cooperating with the Bureau in this investigation he will be contacted again in the near future.

~~EXPEDITE PROCESSING~~

TEL:egh

cc: MM 100-10426
MM 105-465
MM 105-463
MM 44-256

RECORDED - 65

INDEXED - 65

MAI 1952

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ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 11-24-82 BY SP4 [signature]

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT **MIAMI**

REPORT MADE AT MOBILE	DATE WHEN MADE 5-10-52	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 5/6, 7/52	REPORT MADE BY JOHN W. LILL, JR. :bj
TITLE UNKNOWN SUBJECTS; HARRY T. MOORE, HARRIETT MOORE (deceased) - VICTIMS			CHARACTER OF CASE CIVIL RIGHTS

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

[redacted] Alabama, alleges, while residing Winter Garden, Florida in fall of 1948, was severely beaten by several unknown persons near Winter Garden, and warned to leave Winter Garden. [redacted] was not told by assailants reason for beating, but believes [redacted] Winter Garden, caused the beating as he was dissappointed over being jilted by [redacted]

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-RUC-

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 11-24-82 BY SP4 [signature]

DETAILS:

AT MIDLAND CITY, ALABAMA

[redacted] was contacted May 7th, 1952, at which time he stated he had been beaten very severely by a group of unknown persons at the time he resided at Winter Garden, Florida in the fall of 1948.

[redacted] related the following account of the beating:

Some time in the late fall of 1948 [redacted] went to Orlando, Florida with [redacted]

[redacted] to visit [redacted] who was confined in the Carter Hospital at Orlando to undergo an operation [redacted] went on to the hospital ahead of the [redacted] as the [redacted] were to attend to some business in Orlando. He completed the visit with [redacted] at about 8:30

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: [signature] SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES **RECORDED - 56**

COPIES DESTROYED

COPIES OF THIS REPORT
R411 JAN 24 1962
3-Bureau (44-4118) (AMSD)
4-Miami (44-270) (1-USA, Tampa)
2-Mobile (44-175)

44-4118-280

SE-28

INDEXED - 56

EX - 106

MAY 13 1952

1cc AAG-TMM-B-5/17/52-DST-6

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60 MAY 29 1952

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MO 44-175

or 9:00 P.M. After the [] had not come to the hospital to take him to his home at Winter Garden, [] started from the hospital to the bus station, to return to his home located near Winter Garden at the Winter Garden Ornamental Nurseries, where he was then employed. As he walked out of the hospital he noticed an old model Chevrolet car parked directly in front of the hospital in which there was two or three men. He asked one of the men in the car the direction to the bus station, and then started walking in the direction he was told. About half way from the hospital to the bus station at Orlando, this same car approached him and one of the men told him to get in, stating that they had decided to go that way. As [] started to get into the car he was grabbed by two men who forced him to the floor of the back seat of the car and one of these men ordered him to stay face down, and held an object in his back which the men stated was a gun. [] was warned against making any outcry, and the spokesman told him that if he made a move he would be killed.

[] was taken several miles to a clearing in a wooded area, then ordered from this car by the same spokesman and forced to lie down on the ground, face down. His belt was either broken or cut in two and taken from him and his trousers were pulled down to his feet and his shorts were torn off. One man sat on his shoulders and head while another man sat on the lower part of his legs while somewhere between fifteen and thirty lashes with a leather belt were administered to the lower part of his back. After [] was beaten, the spokesman held the hard object, which appeared to be a pistol, in his back and warned him not to look up, stating that he, the spokesman, was going to ride on the bumper of the last car and would shoot [] if he moved before they were out of sight. [] heard three cars start up and leave ahead of the last car in which the spokesman left. After these cars were gone, [] put on his clothes and walked about a half mile to the Winter Garden-Orlando Highway, and walked on this highway toward Winter Garden four or five miles and then caught a ride into Winter Garden, and to his home. The location of the beating was approximately eight miles from Winter Garden and the wooded area was on the east side of the highway.

[] did not report this beating to anyone, but discussed it with [] who is [] employed by [] Winter Garden. When [] arrived at his home following the beating, he was treated by [] who now resides at [] Alabama. She applied linament to numerous black and blue spots on his back, but he did not go to a doctor.

MO 44-175

[redacted] claimed he did not know the identity of any of the individuals who participated in the beating, and that no reason was given by any of the group for the beating. Only one man out of the group did any talking and he was not able to recognize this man's voice. He informed that he and [redacted] are both of the opinion that this beating was caused by [redacted] who operates a beer tavern at the edge of Britts' Quarters, Winter Garden. He stated that [redacted] had been going with [redacted] during the summer of 1948. While being courted by [redacted] visited in Alabama, and while visiting, married [redacted] who lives on [redacted] Alabama. He stated that [redacted] made a trip from Winter Garden to Alabama to see [redacted] and learned that she was married, then returned to Winter Garden, very much peeved at the [redacted] family.

[redacted] stated that he believes both [redacted] were in the group of men, but he did not see them or have any direct knowledge or information that they were in the group. He stated that, as it was very dark that night he was unable to identify any of the men, and that he could not describe them, except to state that the men who forced him to ride on the floor-board of the car were big men. After [redacted] had remarked that only one man of this group did any of the talking, he said that one person other than the spokesman made a comment about his [redacted] drinking too much and neglecting his family. He said he did not recognize the voice of either person. He said that while he was being beaten, that the spokesman told him to leave Florida and go back from where he came, that he was not wanted in that community. He said they gave no reason for the beating.

[redacted] stated that he had, two or three weeks before that time, been approached, while he was at his home, by a man of large build who came to his house at night and stated that his [redacted] friend, [redacted] had sent for him [redacted] to come to town to see [redacted]. He said he did not believe [redacted] sent for him and gave some excuse for not going to town and that the following day he asked [redacted] if he had sent for him, to which [redacted] replied he had not.

[redacted] said it was night time at the time this man called and could not describe him further than to say he was about 35 years of age, weighed approximately 200 pounds, and was about six feet tall. He said he did not know this man, and that he has not since that time learned who he is.

[redacted] informed that two or three nights

MO 44-175

after this incident a car drove up in front of his home and that two young men came on the porch and asked for a flash light, stating they had had trouble with their car. He stated he told these men he did not have a flash light, after which they asked for matches.

[redacted] believes these men had no need for the flash light or matches, but were trying to get him away from his home. He informed he had the screen door locked, but that there was a small hole in the screen. He handed a penny box of matches, through this hole in the screen, to one of the men. At this point one of the men grabbed his arm and started to pull him through the screen door but [redacted] wife saw what was happening and shouted out at these men. They then let [redacted] go and ran to the car. He claimed he did not know these men and could not describe them further than to say they were both about thirty five years of age, and were medium in build and height. He said he did not observe the car.

[redacted] said further that [redacted] advised him that a man by the name of [redacted] had been beaten by a group of men at Winter Garden about this same time, and that [redacted] had approached him [redacted] and accused him of being in the group of men that whipped him.

He said that he knew nothing further concerning this matter and did not desire to furnish a written statement as he had made no report of the offense and did not want to become involved with this group again. He stated he was not contacted by, or threatened by anyone after the beating.

Following is a description of [redacted]
[redacted] as obtained from interview and observation:

Name
Race
Residence
Date of Birth
Place of Birth
Age
Height
Weight
Build
Complexion
Hair
Eyes
Wife
Occupation

[redacted]
White

[redacted]
Tenant farmer

-REFERRED UPON COMPLETION TO THE OFFICE OF ORIGIN-

- ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE -

LEADS

MIAMI DIVISION

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AT WINTERGARDEN, FLORIDA

Will determine from [] who is employed as [] for [] if he has information concerning the identity of individuals who participated in the beating of [] in the fall of 1948.

Will determine from [] the identity of the man named [] who allegedly reported to [] that he had been beaten, and cause [] to be interviewed.

REFERENCE:

Report of SA [] 4/29/52, at Miami.

SAC, Washington Field

May 20, 1952

Director, FBI (44-3036) 2

G.I.R. 3

UNKNOWN SUBJECT;
HARRY T. MOORE, etal,
VICTIM - CIVIL RIGHTS,
CONSPIRACY;
FRAUD AGAINST THE GOVERNMENT.

RECORDED - 106
118

44-4118-211

In connection with the investigation of this, and related bombing incidents in the State of Florida, it has been determined that a number of present or past members of the Ku Klux Klan may have violated Section 1001, Title 18, USC, in that they did not reveal their Klan membership or arrest record on their applications for Federal employment. This matter has been taken up with the Department and a report received that all such possible violations should be so investigated with a view to prosecution.

Investigation in the above captioned case has determined that [redacted] has been employed as a [redacted] from February 16, 1943, to the present time at the [redacted] Orlando, Florida. A search of the general indices of the Bureau reflects that a "Request for report on loyalty data", standard form 84, dated January 19, 1948, was received by the Bureau from the Post Office Department, Washington, D. C. This form reflects that [redacted] was born [redacted] at [redacted] Georgia, and was employed as [redacted] by the United States Post Office Service, at Orlando, Florida, in February, 1943.

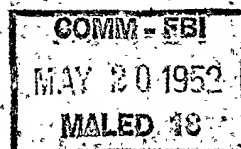
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Investigation by the Miami Division has determined that [redacted] is a member of the Ku Klux Klan; however, it is noted that he joined the Klan subsequent to 1948. His personnel file at Orlando reveals that he has never executed an affidavit to the effect that he has not been a member of any organization which has adopted a policy of advocating or approving the commission of acts of force and violence to deny persons their rights under the Constitution. He did execute an Anti-Communist affidavit.

It is desired that the Washington Field Office immediately contact the appropriate officials of the Post Office Department and the Civil Service Commission to determine whether Everett may have executed any affidavit.

cc: 2 Miami (44-256)

DST:sal



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DST

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 11-24-82 BY SP4 JAB/abk

Tolson
Ladd
Nichols
Belmont
Clegg
Glavin
Harbo
Rosen
Tracy
Mohr
Tele. Rm.
Nease
Gandy

66 JUN 3 1952

in which he might possibly violate Section 1001, Title 18. In the event a possible violation is indicated, four copies of statements filed, or testimony given, should be obtained, two copies for the Bureau and two copies for Miami, (one copy being designated for the United States Attorney.) Surep by May 23.

If the foregoing investigation develops a possible violation of Section 1001, Title 18, the Miami Division should interview him in this regard and obtain a signed statement and, thereafter, prepare a prosecutive summary report similar to those previously prepared in this matter.

Tolson _____
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Glavin _____
Harbo _____
Rosen _____
Tracy _____
Mohr _____
Tele. Rm. _____
Nease _____
Gandy _____

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

MAY 8 1952

TELETYPE

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Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. Ladd	_____
Mr. Nichols	_____
Mr. Belmont	_____
Mr. Clegg	_____
Mr. Glavin	_____
Mr. Harbo	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Tracy	_____
Mr. Laughlin	_____
Mr. Mohr	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Mr. Holloman	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

FBI, MIAMI

5-8-52

7-53 PM

RKO

DIRECTOR, FBI

URGENT

UNSUBS, HARRY T. MOORE, ET AL, VICTIMS, CR. REBUTEL MAY SEVEN LAST

CONCERNING [REDACTED] INVESTIGATION REVEALS [REDACTED]

EMPLOYED AS [REDACTED] FROM FEBRUARY SIXTEEN, NINETEEN FORTY-

THREE TO DATE AT ORLANDO [REDACTED] COMPLETE REVIEW HIS PERSONELL FILE

REVEALS HE HAS NEVER EXECUTED ANY AFFIDAVIT TO EFFECT HE IS NOT OR HAS

NEVER BEEN A MEMBER OF ANY ORGANIZATION WHICH HAS ADOPTED A POLICY OF

ADVOCATING OR APPROVING THE COMMISSION OF ACTS OF FORCE AND VIOLENCE

TO DENY OTHER PERSONS THEIR RIGHTS UNDER THE CONSTITUTION. ONLY

AFFIDAVIT HE EVER EXECUTED WAS ANTI COMMUNIST AFFIDAVIT. NO INDICATION

[REDACTED] IS IN VIOLATION SECTION ONE THOUSAND ONE, TITLE EIGHTEEN, USC.

ARRANGEMENTS BEING MADE TO INTERVIEW [REDACTED] IN CONNECTION WITH

INSTANT CASE.

RECORDED - 118
WALL
MAY - 1005

144-4118-281
MAY 123 1952
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END

ACK AND HOLD PLS

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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9-00 PM OK FBI WA MIM

DATE 11-24-82 BY SP4 elj/ab

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI (44-1188)

FROM : SAC, Birmingham (44-244)

SUBJECT: UNKNOWN SUBJECTS
HARRY T. MOORE, ET AL - VICTIMS
CIVIL RIGHTS
CONSPIRACY
FRAUD AGAINST THE GOVERNMENT

DATE: May 26, 1952

ReBulet 5-16-52.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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DATE 12-2-82 BY SP4 ESW/jhr

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For the information of the Bureau and the Miami Office, PCI [redacted] has been contacted regarding his availability concerning instant case. He advises that his previous commitments will permit his departure on or about June 2, 1952. [redacted] feels that he has an entree in that area through [redacted] in that vicinity, which [redacted] have been active in Klan activities in the past. [redacted] presently lives in [redacted] Florida, is an established resident of that area, and has been in business there 30 years.

I feel that if we have [redacted] make such a trip we ought to pay him a minimum of [redacted] per month to cover the cost of transportation, the use of his car and other incidental expenses involved. Of course, if he is successful in the solution of the case, then additional payments should be made to him.

EXPEDITE PROCESSING

[redacted] has furnished a great deal of information to this office regarding the Klan activities. He has been very cooperative and I feel having had such a [redacted] that he is a natural for conducting an investigation in an underground capacity along these lines.

JEM:rlg
cc: 66-1583

cc: Miami (44-270)

AIR MAIL

RECORDED-135

EX-130

MAY 28 1952

6-1

1105T

105T

June 4, 1952

SAC, MIAMI

URGENT
PERSONAL ATTENTION

UNSUBS, HARRY T. MOORE, ET AL, VICTIMS, CR. RELET MAY
TWENTYSIX, BIRMINGHAM. FURNISH YOUR PERSONAL RECOMMENDATION
CONCERNING THE USE OF [REDACTED] AS AN INFORMANT
IN THIS CASE IN FLORIDA, PARTICULARLY WHETHER HIS USE IS
WORTHWHILE AT THIS TIME.

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RECORDED - 120

HOOVER

44-4118 - 282

2-CC: BIRMINGHAM (44-244) - By Regular Mail

DST:BSW

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 12-2-82 BY SP4 elw/jkr

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Nichols _____
Belmont _____
Clegg _____
Glavin _____
Harbo _____
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Tracy _____
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Tele. Rm. _____
Nease _____
Gandy _____

COPIES DESTROYED 75. JUN 4 4 04 PM '52
R411 JAN 24 1962

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF FLORIDA

58 JUN 13 1952

136PM

DST

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT

MIAMI

FILE NO.

REPORT MADE AT NORFOLK	DATE WHEN MADE 5/21/52	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 4/14/52	REPORT MADE BY MARVIN E. STEFFEN hms
TITLE UNKNOWN SUBJECTS HARRY T. MOORE, HARRIETT MOORE (deceased) - VICTIMS			CHARACTER OF CASE CIVIL RIGHTS

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

Informant states [redacted] while in company with [redacted] were whipped by hooded men believed to be members of the Ku Klux Klan, and that several of the men were recognized, including [redacted]

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ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 11-24-82 BY SP4 [signature]

- RUC -

DETAILS:

T-1, of unknown reliability, stated that in May of 1944 or 1945 [redacted] whose father was in jail and who was about 15 years of age, was associating with one [redacted] who was about 23 years of age and whose reputation at that time was not too good, as evidenced by an extensive record with the Orange County authorities; that [redacted] were with [redacted] and that they had been or were going bathing in a lake when two cars, apparently containing Ku Klux Klan members, drove by them and [redacted] yelled at them or cursed them and the cars containing these men stopped and the individuals who were hooded returned, told the [redacted] to keep on going, and the hooded men then took the two girls into an orange grove where they whipped them with orange branches. [redacted] whipped [redacted] who recognized him as he had been [redacted] and, although she had scars for some time from the whipping, the whipping she received was not nearly as severe as that received by [redacted] from an unidentified individual.

It was the informant's opinion that this whipping was because several men had talked to both of these girls in an effort to get them to stop associating with each other and had particularly tried to impress upon [redacted] that she was not keeping proper company, and that she should stop associating with people like [redacted]

APPROVED AND FORWARDED <i>[Signature]</i> SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES
COPIES DESTROYED R411 JAN 24 1962 3 - Bureau (44-4118) 4 - Miami (44-270) (1-USA, Tampa) 2 - Norfolk (44-34)	<div style="text-align: center; font-size: 2em;">44-4118-283</div> <div style="text-align: center;">MAY 22 1952</div> <div style="text-align: right;">RECORDED - 38 INDEXED - 38 EX-827</div>

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NF 44-34

The informant stated that after this incident [redacted] was in [redacted] and he, apparently knowing that she had recognized him, told her that he was not making any threats to her but that she had better forget the entire incident. The informant stated that, although the girls did not see any of the other men to recognize them, they did recognize through voice alone [redacted] who operates a tavern at Winter Garden, Florida, and also an individual who was the Ford dealer at Winter Garden at that time. The informant stated that being aware of activities of the Ku Klux Klan in that area these girls were very discreet about discussing this matter with anyone.

The informant stated that one [redacted] with alias [redacted] from Waycross, Georgia, and [redacted] with aliases, due to numerous marriages, have allegedly been beaten by members of the Ku Klux Klan.

The informant also stated that it has been rumored in recent years that if you wanted the Ku Klux Klan for any reason you could contact [redacted] but that he does not go on any "rides" with them any more.

- REFERRED UPON COMPLETION TO OFFICE OF ORIGIN -

NE 44-34

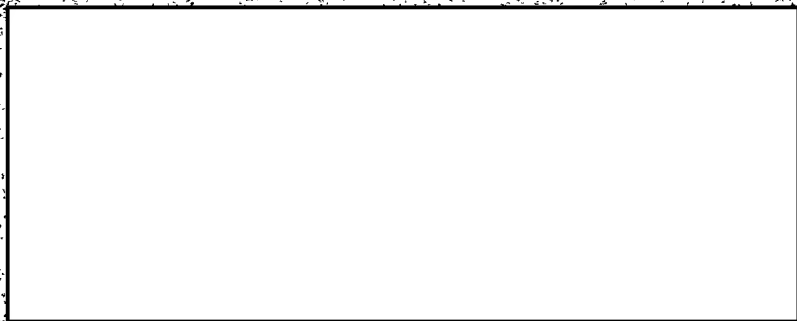
ADMINISTRATIVE

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Information obtained from this interview was furnished to the Bureau and the Miami Office by letter dated April 17, 1952.

INFORMANT

T - 1



REFERENCE

Miami letter to Bureau dated April 5, 1952
Norfolk letter to Bureau dated April 17, 1952

SAC, Louisville (44-57)

May 23, 1952

Director, FBI (44-4118)

UNKNOWN SUBJECTS
HARRY T. MOORE, et al - VICTIMS
CIVIL RIGHTS
CONSPIRACY
FRAUD AGAINST THE GOVERNMENT

RECORDED 44-4118-284
Rerep SA Joseph H. R. St. Pierre dated May 16,
1952, at Louisville.

In connection with the investigation of this and related bombing incidents in the State of Florida, it has been determined that a number of present or past members of the Ku Klux Klan may have violated Section 1001, Title 18, USC, in that they did not reveal their Klan membership or arrest record on their applications for Federal employment. This matter has been taken up with the Department and a reply received that all such possible violations should be so investigated with a view to prosecution.

Since [redacted] presently a member of the United States Army, has admitted being a former member of the Ku Klux Klan, it may be that he has violated Section 1001, Title 18, in not revealing this prior Klan membership at the time he executed various affidavits or loyalty questionnaire for his entry into the Army. The Louisville Division should immediately determine whether [redacted] executed any personal history statements, etc., in which he was asked whether he was a member of any organization which has adopted a policy of advocating or approving the commission of acts of force and violence to deny persons their rights under the Constitution. It is to be noted that the Ku Klux Klan has been cited as an organization advocating such policy.

In the event a possible violation is indicated four copies of statements filed by [redacted] should be obtained, two copies for the Bureau and two copies for Miami (one

cc: (1) Miami (44-271)

DST:jlt;js

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 11-24-82 BY SP4/elt/ale

Tolson _____
Ladd _____
Nichols _____
Belmont _____
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Laughlin _____
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Tele. Rm. _____
Holloman _____
Gandy _____

70 JUN 10 1952

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MAY 23 1952
MAILED 24

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DST

SAC, Louisville

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copy being designated for the United States Attorney). It is also desired that a signed statement be obtained from [] concerning his date of entry into the Klan, Klan activities and when he quit attending Klan meetings. In the event a violation of Section 1001, Title 18, is indicated he should also be questioned concerning such violation which information should be included in the signed statement.

Tolson _____
Ladd _____
Nichols _____
Belmont _____
Clegg _____
Glavin _____
Harbo _____
Rosen _____
Tracy _____
Mohr _____
Tele. Rm. _____
Nease _____
Gandy _____

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT **MIAMI**

REPORT MADE AT LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY	DATE WHEN MADE 5/16/52	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 5/13/52	REPORT MADE BY JOSEPH H. R. ST. PIERRE lsj
TITLE UNKNOWN SUBJECTS; HARRY T. MOORE, HARRIETT MOORE - VICTIMS (deceased)			CHARACTER OF CASE CIVIL RIGHTS

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

[redacted] denies participation in attempts to locate negro or white persons for purpose of taking them for a "ride." [redacted] professed no knowledge of terrorist activities on part of Klan. [redacted] stated that [redacted] once told him that "he was going to get a man" but could provide no information relative to identity of this person or of the results. [redacted]

*Corrected
Pg. 2
5/19/52
DST/mat*

[redacted] identified, by [redacted] as **KLANSMEN**.

-RUC-

EXPEDITE PROCEDURE

DETAILS:

On reinterview, [redacted] ASN, [redacted] Company "A", 13th Armored Infantry Battalion, Third Armored Division, Fort Knox, Kentucky, reiterated that he joined the Apopka, Florida, Klan in 1948 and stated that he may have attended as many as ten meetings prior to his voluntary disaffiliation.

*1cc temp retained
Room 4407
DST*

[redacted] stated that he did not participate with **BILL BOGAR**, [redacted] and [redacted] or with any other persons in an attempt to locate anyone, white or negro, in order to take them for a "ride." [redacted] admitted knowing all of the foregoing individuals with the exception of [redacted]

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: <i>[Signature]</i>	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES	
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IS 44-57

[redacted] stated that he and his wife formerly occupied a Duplex Apartment in Apopka in which [redacted] and his wife occupied another apartment and that sometime in 1949, after he [redacted] had severed his Klan affiliations, [redacted] told him that he was going to "get" a man. [redacted] stated that he did not inquire, as to the identity of this man nor did he establish his identity from any other source. [redacted] stated that he could provide no information relative to the results of [redacted] actions on that occasion. [redacted] stated that [redacted] attitude and manner of speech at the time he made the statement "going to 'get' a man" indicated to him, that [redacted] probably intended to do bodily harm to the person he was going out to "get." [redacted] insisted that he could provide no further information regarding this incident.

Ku [redacted] stated that he had no knowledge relative to terrorist activities on the part of the (K) Klux Klan in Florida other than reading about incidents in the local newspapers which were attributed to Klan activities.

[redacted] stated that since he was last interviewed regarding his Klan activities he had recalled the following individuals as additional Klan members who attended the 1948 meetings:

[redacted]	[redacted] University of Florida,
[redacted]	home address Apopka, Florida.
[redacted]	[redacted] Apopka, Florida
[redacted]	Apopka, Florida
[redacted]	[redacted] Apopka, Florida
[redacted]	Apopka, Florida
[redacted]	[redacted] Apopka, Florida

[redacted] stated further that although he does not recall seeing them at Klan meetings, he knew that [redacted] was a Klan member as late as 1949 and that he had heard from some unidentified source that [redacted] Apopka, Florida, was also a member in 1948.

[redacted] again denied knowledge of [redacted] Klan membership or activities and stated that [redacted] may have attended the 1948 meetings but that he could not recall seeing [redacted] at the meetings nor had he ever heard from any source that [redacted] was a member of the Klan.

LS 44-57

Inasmuch as the office of origin may have information regarding the above individuals, the setting forth of leads to have them interviewed is being left to the descretion of that office.

-REFERRED UPON COMPLETION TO THE OFFICE OF ORIGIN-

LS 44-57

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE

R E F E R E N C E

Louisville report of SA JOSEPH H. R. ST. PIERRE, dated
3/20/52.

Miami teletype to Louisville dated 5/8/52.

SAC, BIRMINGHAM (44-244)

MAY 16, 1952

DIRECTOR, FBI (44-4118)

7
UNKNOWN SUBJECTS,
HARRY T. MOORE, ET AL-VICTIMS
CIVIL RIGHTS
CONSPIRACY
FRAUD AGAINST THE GOVERNMENT

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 12-2-82 BY SP4 [signature]

Reurtel March 13, 1952, indicating that [redacted]
[redacted] a potential informant of your office, may
possibly be available after May 6, 1952, to go to Orlando,
Florida, area in an effort to develop information con-
cerning this case.

The Bureau should be advised regarding the
availability of [redacted] and your recommendation in this
regard.

CC: MIAMI (44-270)

Tolson _____
Ladd _____
Clegg _____
Glavin _____
Nichols _____
Rosen _____
Tracy _____
Harbo _____
Belmont _____
Mohr _____
Tele. Room _____
Nease _____
Gandy _____

DST:BSW

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144-4118-285
JUN 2 1952

EX-141

COMM - FBI

MAY 16 1952
JUN 6 1952
MAILED 578

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT **MIAMI**

REPORT MADE AT WASHINGTON, D. C.	DATE WHEN MADE 5/23/52	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 5/23/52	REPORT MADE BY MARVIN C. EVANS MCE:BW
TITLE UNKNOWN SUBJECT; HARRY T. MOORE, etal, VICTIM			CHARACTER OF CASE CIVIL RIGHTS, CONSPIRACY; FRAUD AGAINST THE GOVERNMENT

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

No record concerning [redacted] at Investigations Division, CSC, Washington, D. C. Investigation at Post Office Department, Washington, D. C., revealed all personnel records concerning [redacted] located at Orlando, Florida.

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*1 cc temp retained
Room 4704
DST*

- RUC - ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 11-24-82 BY SP4 elw/ahr

DETAILS: AT WASHINGTON, D. C.

The following investigation was conducted by Special Agent

[redacted]

[redacted] Investigations Division, Civil Service Commission, advised that the files of the Investigations Division contained no record concerning [redacted]

The following investigation was conducted by the writer:

[redacted] Post Office

Personnel, Room 4530, Post Office Department, advised the only information in her office concerning [redacted] is a notice of a meritorious pay increase dated March 10, 1952. She stated that all personnel records concerning [redacted] would be retained by the Postmaster at Orlando, Florida.

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: <i>R. B. Hood</i> SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES
COPIES DESTROYED R411 JAN 24 1962	<div style="float: right; text-align: right;">RECORDED - 90</div> <div style="text-align: center;"> <p>44-418-286</p> <p>31 MAY 26 1952</p> <p>6-5</p> <p>6-5</p> <p>EX-991</p> </div>
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WFO 44-140

[redacted] further advised that there is nothing in the Post Office Department files concerning an investigation of [redacted] loyalty.

REFERRED UPON COMPLETION TO THE OFFICE OF ORIGIN

WFO 44-140

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE

REFERENCE:

Bureau letter to Washington Field Office dated
May 20, 1952.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

FORM No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT

MIAMI

FILE NO.

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REPORT MADE AT MIAMI	DATE WHEN MADE MAY 31 1952	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 4-25/5-23-52	REPORT MADE BY TEM:egh
TITLE UNKNOWN SUBJECTS; HARRY T. MOORE, HARRIETT MOORE (deceased) - VICTIMS			CHARACTER OF CASE CIVIL RIGHTS

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

Additional Klansmen alleged by informants to have been participants in various Klan terrorist activities reinterviewed. Each denied participation and declined to furnish any information re Klan terrorist and other activities. Interviews with additional individuals identified as Klansmen disclosed little information of value to instant investigation. Informants recontacted; furnished no additional information not previously reported. Mrs. ROSA TYSON MOORE, mother of victim HARRY T. MOORE, re-interviewed and furnished little or no information of value.

[redacted] Mims, Fla., stated he visited MOORE home 12-24-51, on business. Could furnish nothing of value to instant investigation. Remaining photos of Klansmen exhibited to [redacted]

[redacted] Mims, without effecting identification.

- P -

APPROVED AND
FORWARDED:SPECIAL AGENT
IN CHARGE

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- 3 - Miami (44-270)

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MM 44-270

DETAILS: The following investigation was conducted by Special Agent [redacted] and the writer.

The following Klansmen were reinterviewed concerning their alleged participation in various terrorist activities as described by informants.

[redacted]
Plymouth, Florida

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[redacted] was named by [redacted] as being one of the Klansmen who went to Groveland during the disturbances in that area following the alleged rape of a Lake County white woman by four negroes.

[redacted] was reinterviewed on May 9, 1952, at which time he specifically denied having participated in any activities at Groveland.

He stated he did not care to discuss anything more about the Klan with the FBI.

[redacted]
Plymouth, Florida

[redacted] was reported by [redacted] in a signed statement dated April 22, 1952, as being one of the Klansmen who went to Groveland during the disturbances in that area following the alleged rape of a Lake County White woman by four negroes and the subsequent chase of the negro attorney and other colored persons from Tavares, Florida, to Orlando, Florida, following the trial of the alleged rapists in August, 1949, at Tavares. He was also reported by [redacted]

[redacted] in a signed statement dated April 4, 1952, to have during 1949 participated in a "ride" to locate one [redacted] a resident of Apopka, Florida, who had allegedly [redacted] [redacted] also reported [redacted] as having engaged in a "ride" involving a negro man who had been "sassing" white women in Apopka.

On reinterview May 10, 1952, [redacted] denied each of the above incidents. He did state that during the trial of the alleged rapists

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at Tavares during August, 1949 he had gone to Tavares on two or three occasions after work hours. He explained his purpose in going to Tavares during the trial was purely to learn what was occurring during the trial and stated his trips had absolutely no connection with his Klan membership or any connection with Klan activities. He said he was merely curious and interested in the progress being made during the trial and as to whether or not the colored rapists were convicted.

[redacted]

Plymouth, Florida

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[redacted] implicated [redacted] in the "ride" involving one [redacted] about the middle of 1949 in a signed statement dated April 22, 1952. According to [redacted] was a participant in both the burning of [redacted] near Apopka and the subsequent search for [redacted] who eluded the searchers and thus avoided a beating.

[redacted] was reinterviewed on May 10, 1952, at which time he specifically denied having participated in the above described incidents. He claimed never to have heard of anyone by the name of [redacted] other than his own family.

He declined to discuss the matter any further.

[redacted]

Winter Garden, Florida

[redacted] in a signed statement dated April 4, 1952, identified [redacted] as a person having been involved in an attempted beating of one [redacted] sometime around the middle of 1949 at Apopka, Florida. [redacted] also identified [redacted] as possible having been involved in an incident wherein a group of Klansmen attempted to locate an unnamed white man in Winter Garden, Florida, for the purpose of taking him on a "ride".

[redacted] was also identified by [redacted] in a signed statement dated April 22, 1952, as being one of a group of Klansmen participating in the chase of an NAACP attorney and other colored persons from Tavares, Florida, to Orlando, Florida, following the rapists' trial at Tavares in August, 1949. This case was commonly referred to as the Groveland Case.

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[redacted] was reinterviewed May 8, 1952, at which time he denied specifically and categorically ever having been involved in the above described incidents or any other terrorist activities of the Klan.

He refused to discuss the matter any further at the time of this interview.

[redacted]
Winter Garden, Florida

[redacted] was reported by [redacted] in a signed statement dated April 2, 1952, to have participated with other Klansmen during 1943 in the beating of one LUCAS, a white man who allegedly had been reported to the Klan as having [redacted]. Also in 1943 [redacted] stated, [redacted] participated in the beating of a white man and woman who were supposed to have been having an illicit affair. [redacted] was also alleged to have participated in the beating of a white man from Winter Garden, Florida, who was alleged to have been neglecting his family. According to [redacted] [redacted] also participated in the beating of a negro in the latter part of 1943 or 1944. This man supposedly had cursed or had an altercation with a white man. In addition to these, [redacted] was reported by [redacted] to have acted as the "finger man" in the beating of a white man during 1945, the latter allegedly having [redacted] Former Orange County Sheriff [redacted] advised that [redacted] had been identified by a white woman and her daughter as being one of the individuals who beat them near Clarcona, Florida.

[redacted] advised that [redacted] was one of the Klansmen who traveled to Groveland, Florida, during the disturbances there following the alleged rape of a Lake County white woman by four negroes.

[redacted] was reinterviewed May 8, 1952, at which time he stated there was no use to go over any more ground concerning Klan activities as he had told everything he knew in previous interviews. He specifically denied having been involved in any of the above described incidents and refused to discuss these and other Klan activities.

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[REDACTED]
Winter Garden, Florida

[REDACTED] in a signed statement dated March 19, 1952, involved [REDACTED] in an incident wherein several Klansmen beat a [REDACTED] who lived in or near Ocoee, Florida. [REDACTED] was a fat woman alleged to have been drinking heavily, going out with men and neglecting her children. She was beaten in a small grove near Winter Garden and subsequently returned to within a short distance of her home in Ocoee.

[REDACTED] was reinterviewed on May 13, 1952, at which time he specifically denied having been involved in the above described incident. In addition, he stated he had never heard of such an incident.

He stated he had given all the information about the Klan in his possession at the time of his previous interviews. He noted that he had not been active in the Klan until he had gotten out of the Army during May, 1946 and even then he had attended only one or two meetings. He stated he had sought to reactivate himself purely for political reasons but that he had found people in the Klan he did not care to associate with and he had therefore had nothing more to do with the Klan after having attending those one or two meetings.

[REDACTED]
Sanford, Florida

[REDACTED] in a signed statement dated April 2, 1952, involved [REDACTED] in a Klan "ride" wherein a white victim who lived in Winter Garden, Florida, on the same street as [REDACTED] and directly across from him, was beaten. This man was alleged to be a heavy drinker and to have abused his family. [REDACTED] and EARL J. BROOKLYN were alleged by [REDACTED] to have gotten the man out of his house and into the car. He was taken to a citrus grove on the east side of Lake Apopka and severely beaten. He was left there to walk home.

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[redacted] was reinterviewed on May 13, 1952, at which time he informed Agents that he had never heard of any such thing and that he certainly had never been involved in anything like that.

He declined to discuss the matter further and refused to furnish any additional information about the Klan.

[redacted]
Eustis, Florida

[redacted] in a signed statement dated April 22, 1952, claimed [redacted] had requested a group of Klansmen from Orange County to go over to Groveland, Florida, "because something was going to happen there" in July, 1949. [redacted] also claimed he heard that [redacted] burned some of the negro houses in the Mascotte area just outside Groveland following the alleged rape of a Lake County white woman by four negroes.

[redacted] was interviewed on May 10, 1952. At the time he made it quite clear he would not disclose any of the names of individuals who were Klansmen and he did not intend to disclose any Klan secrets because of the oath he had taken as a Klansman.

Concerning the allegation that he had requested Klansmen from Orange County to go to Groveland, [redacted] stated that the Law had called the Klan in to protect the alleged rapists from Lake County citizens. When questioned specifically regarding the persons responsible for the "calling of the Law" [redacted] declined to elaborate or give any information as to the identity of such persons.

[redacted] readily admitted having been present at Groveland immediately after the apprehension of the alleged rapists and that he was present there for the purpose of protecting them from the Lake County citizens who were in a very ugly mood. In addition, he stated he knew that several negro houses in the Mascotte area just outside Groveland had been burned and recalled seeing them at a later date. However, he specifically denied having had anything to do with the burning of these houses. He also stated he had no knowledge of the identities of the individuals who had burned the houses although he believed the

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burnings were done by irate Lake County citizens, probably relatives of the woman who had allegedly been raped.

[] stated he had joined the old Florida Klan in Apopka some ten years ago. About a year after he joined the Florida Klan switched to the Association of Georgia Klans. He stated he had been active as a member of the Klan up to about four years ago at which time he ceased any active participation. He has not paid any dues or attended any meetings since that time. He gave as his reason for quitting the fact he did not like the caliber of the new membership coming into the Klan and also because there was too much petty bickering going on at the meetings.

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He stated he had never heard of HARRY T. MOORE prior to the time of MOORE's death and the only knowledge he had of MOORE or the bombing was that which had appeared in the public press.

Throughout the interview [] reiterated a number of times that the ideals of the Klan are of the highest type and he personally does not believe that any Klan member would resort to any act of violence.

[]
Apopka, Florida

In a signed statement dated April 4, 1952, [] involved [] in the beating of one [] around the middle of 1949. [] allegedly was [] implicated [] in both incidents concerning [] He also implicated [] in the "ride" wherein a negro was picked up off the streets in Apopka. He was subsequently beaten in a citrus grove nearby and while being beaten ran off. This negro was supposedly "sassing" white women. [] also implicated [] in the chase of the negro NAACP attorney and other colored people from Tavares, Florida, to Orlando, Florida, immediately following the closing of the trial of the Groveland Rape Case at Tavares in August, 1949. In his statement [] said that [] was also involved in an attempt to locate a negro man for the purpose of taking him out and whipping him. [] did not furnish details of this incident. Also in his statement [] said that [] took part

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in the beating of a white man who lived next door to [redacted] of Apopka. The wife of this man sometime in the summer of 1950 asked members of the Klan to take him for a "ride". He was taken to the woods immediately north of Apopka and severely beaten.

[redacted] in a statement dated April 2, 1952, involved [redacted] in the chase of the negro attorney and other colored persons from Tavares to Orlando as described above.

[redacted] was reinterviewed May 9, 1952. He specifically denied involvement in any of the above mentioned incidents. He did state that he had never heard of the chase of the negro attorney and other colored persons from Tavares to Orlando.

While ostensibly cooperative [redacted] claimed he had absolutely no knowledge of any terrorist activities on the part of the Klan and again stated he had never himself been involved in any terrorist activity.

[redacted]
Apopka, Florida

[redacted] was involved in a statement by [redacted] dated April 4, 1952, and by [redacted] in a statement dated April 22, 1952, in the "ride" involving one [redacted] the details of which have been set forth heretofore.

He was involved by [redacted] in his statement in the chase of the negro attorney from Tavares to Orlando. [redacted] involved [redacted] in the "ride" involving the white man who lived next door to [redacted] in Apopka, the details of which have been set forth above. [redacted] stated that [redacted] was involved in the attempted shooting of one [redacted] a CIO organizer of the Crate Mill Employees at Apopka. [redacted] also stated that [redacted] was involved in the "ride" wherein one [redacted] who used to work at the Plymouth Exchange at Plymouth, Florida, and who lived next to [redacted] was taken for a "ride" in either 1949 or 1950.

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[redacted] was reinterviewed May 9, 1952, at which time he specifically denied involvement in all of the above described incidents. He again claimed he has never at any time been involved in any terrorist activities. He stated he could offer no explanation whatsoever as to why he had been implicated in these various incidents.

He noted that he had not been active in the Klan in any way for approximately the past year and a half.

While apparently cooperative in offering any and all assistance he could, [redacted] did not furnish any information of value to instant investigation in addition to that he had previously afforded at the time of the original interview.

[redacted]
Winter Garden, Florida

[redacted] in a signed statement dated April 4, 1952, implicated [redacted] in "rides" during 1949 regarding one [redacted] who had been reported to the Klan to have [redacted] a ride when a negro man who had been reported to the Klan to have been "sassing" white women and acting smart was beaten, also an additional "ride" when an attempt was made to find a white man in Winter Garden but such efforts to locate the man were unsuccessful; a "ride" on which a neighbor of [redacted] who was reported to be running around with other women was taken from the porch of his residence during the summer of 1940 by [redacted] and another Klansman to a waiting automobile where they were joined by other Klansmen and the victim was taken to a grove and whipped with the "Klan strap".

[redacted] was reinterviewed May 8, 1952, and at that time emphatically denied he had ever participated in any "rides" or terrorist activities carried out by the Klan. He declined to make any statement regarding his Klan membership or activities of the Klan, stating he had already afforded all the information he intended affording the FBI, such information having been afforded in his previous interview.

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[redacted]
Winter Garden, Florida

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[redacted] was implicated by [redacted] in a signed statement dated April 4, 1952, as one of the individuals who took part in the "ride" wherein one [redacted] was sought out unsuccessfully by the Klan for the purpose of beating him. This incident took place sometime during the latter part of 1949.

On reinterview May 9, 1952, [redacted] denied specifically having been involved in this affair and again stated he had never been involved in any terrorist activities at any time whatsoever.

He declined to discuss the Klan and its activities, relying upon his oath as a Klansman.

[redacted]
Wills & Wills Battery Company
745 West Church Street
Orlando, Florida

[redacted] in a signed statement dated April 2, 1952, stated [redacted] of the "ride car" wherein one [redacted] a white man employed by the packing house on the north side of the old Ocoee-Winter Garden Road, east of Winter Garden, Florida, was picked up off the street and taken out and given a beating. [redacted] was supposed to have [redacted] of Winter Garden.

On interview May 15, 1952, [redacted] specifically denied having been on this ride and categorically denied having been involved in any affairs, terrorist or otherwise, of the Klan. He specifically stated he was not in the Klan in 1945, at which time the above incident was supposed to have taken place. On further questioning he admitted that FRED BASS (deceased), old-time Klansman, had given him the Klan obligations in an automobile while [redacted] was chauffeuring BASS to Tampa.

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[] claimed he never attended a single meeting of the Klan and that when BASS gave him the obligation it came to him as a complete surprise because he had never before that time evidenced any interest in the Klan and had never made application to join the Klan.

He concluded that he knew nothing whatsoever about instant case and, further, that he had no knowledge of any Klan activities in and around Orlando, Florida.

[]
Apopka, Florida

[] in a signed statement dated April 4, 1952, implicated [] in the following Klan terrorist incidents: a "ride" during 1949 when unsuccessful attempts were made to locate one [] who had been reported to the Klan for [] a "ride" involving a negro man who had been reported to the Klan to have been "sassing" white women and "acting smart" and who was picked up in south Apopka and taken out to a grove and whipped, although not severely inasmuch as he broke away and escaped further punishment from his assailants; the chase of the NAACP attorney and some other colored persons by Klansmen following the trial of the alleged rapists at Tavares, Florida, during August, 1949; a "ride" involving a negro man and attempts to locate him were unsuccessful; a "ride" on which attempts were made to locate a white man but such attempts met with failure; a "ride" during July, 1950 during which time efforts were made to locate a white man who was to be whipped but the participants were unable to locate the victim; another "ride" during which time a white man, neighbor of [] having been reported to the Klan to have been consorting with women, drinking and neglecting his family, was taken to a grove where he was whipped with the "Klan strap".

[] in a signed statement dated April 22, 1952, implicated [] as the "finger man" of a "ride" during 1949 or 1950 in which a white man named [] a neighbor of [] was taken out and beaten because this man was not properly supporting his family.

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[redacted] was reinterviewed May 9, 1952, and at that time stated he did not believe it would serve any purpose to talk to him any further in regard to his membership, Klan terrorist or other activities.

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During the interview he emphatically denied he had ever participated in "rides" or other Klan terrorist activities. He declined to make any other statement.

[redacted]
Apopka, Florida

[redacted] in his signed statement dated April 4, 1952, implicated [redacted] in the incident involving one [redacted] around the latter part of 1949 as described above.

[redacted] was reinterviewed May 9, 1952, at which time he flatly denied having been involved in this or any other incidents and declined to furnish any other information whatsoever.

[redacted]
Apopka, Florida

[redacted] in a signed statement dated April 22, 1952, stated that [redacted] was present at Groveland, Florida, along with a large group of Klansmen immediately after the incident in which four negroes allegedly raped a white woman, commonly known as the Groveland Rape Case.

[redacted] was reinterviewed May 12, 1952, at which time he readily admitted that he had been at Groveland at the time the National Guard had been called out to keep peace and order in Groveland as a result of the unrest caused by the arrest of the four negroes accused of having raped a white woman. He stated he went there with [redacted] and [redacted]. He stated he went merely out of curiosity to see what was going on. According to [redacted] as soon as the citizens

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appeared to be getting out of hand when the local populace began carrying shotguns and he later heard, source unknown, that they shot through the houses of the negroes in the colored section, he decided to get out of Groveland. He estimated he had been there only about three hours.

[redacted] stated he could not identify any of the individuals who were carrying on in that manner.

He stated he personally knew of no action taken by any of the Klansmen and that he himself had taken no action of any sort.

[redacted]
Orlando, Florida

[redacted] in his signed statement dated April 4, 1952, implicated [redacted] in the "ride" involving one [redacted] as described above, sometime during 1949.

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[redacted] was reinterviewed May 9, 1952, at which time he denied ever having been on this or any other "rides". He stated he had nothing further to add to his previous statements and did not wish to discuss the matter further.

[redacted]
Orlando, Florida

[redacted] was implicated in the "ride" involving one [redacted] as described above by [redacted] in his signed statement of April 4, 1952.

On reinterview May 14, 1952, [redacted] specifically denied having been involved in this incident and further stated he had never been involved in any terrorist activities.

He stated he felt there was nothing further to discuss and desired not to continue with the interview.

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[redacted]
Orlando, Florida

[redacted] was involved in the "ride" regarding one [redacted] as described above in the signed statement of [redacted] dated April 4, 1952.

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[redacted] was reinterviewed May 9, 1952, at which time he specifically denied having been involved in this or other terrorist activities.

The interview was terminated with [redacted] statement that he did not care to add anything more to the statements he had previously furnished.

As a possible explanation of the almost uniform replies received from the above Klansmen, it should be noted that it has been reported previously that the Klan was given instructions by Attorney [redacted] of Orlando, Florida, to the effect that Klansmen could identify themselves as being associated with the Klan but they should furnish the FBI no information about the Klan's activities or the identities of other Klansmen.

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Confidential Informant T-1, of known reliability, furnished information to the effect that one [redacted] is a close friend of suspect EARL J. BROOKLYN and also a Klansman.

Based on this information [redacted] was interviewed at the Orange County Sheriff's Office where he is employed as [redacted] on May 13, 1952.

[redacted] stated that he has known EARL BROOKLYN as a fairly close associate for approximately one year. He stated that he knows that BROOKLYN is not active in the Klan at the present time due to his ill health and, further, that he has not been active during the entire period of [redacted] association with BROOKLYN. He ventured the guess that

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BROOKLYN has not been really active in the Klan since there was a split-up in the Klan about two years ago. He stated he was not acquainted with the details of this split-up. He stated that he has never heard BROOKLYN mention anything about HARRY T. MOORE with the exception that he had been questioned several times by the FBI in connection with the MOORE bombing. According to [] BROOKLYN told him that he had never heard of MOORE prior to the time the announcement of the bombing appeared in the newspaper. He expressed his opinion that BROOKLYN did not have anything to do with the bombing, due to ill health.

Concerning himself [] readily volunteered the information that he became a member of the Klan about a year ago and at that time he was elected to the position of Number One Man in the Klokann Committee. He explained this was not the top position on the Klokann Committee but was merely that directly below the Chief of the Klokann Committee. He stated he had gotten this position through no particular efforts on his part but merely because he had been present at the meeting on election night and that there were few members present that night. He believed there was some by-law requiring persons elected to be present at the time they were elected. He stated he remained active in the Klan up until the time he started working in his present position as []. He started this job March 25, 1952. From that time he has not attended a meeting of the Klan although he frequently runs into individuals who are known to him as Klansmen. He also stated that he is, as a result of absences, no longer the Number One Man on the Klokann Committee. He explained this came about because of another by-law which states that if any officer misses three meetings in a row he is automatically dropped from his office. He stated he presumed he is still technically a member of the Klan inasmuch as he has paid his dues for the calendar year 1952.

[] stated that at the time he stopped attending meetings the Exalted Cyclops of his particular Klavern was []. He presumed [] is still the Exalted Cyclops.

He declined to name any other individuals with whom he was associated in the Klan, stating he preferred not to because of the oath he had taken as a Klansman.

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He stated he himself was in the company of [] on Christmas Day, 1951. He took his parents to visit relatives in Lofton, Florida, on the evening of Christmas Day.

Previous investigation indicated [] a [] employee at the Orlando, Florida, [] was a member of the Ku Klux Klan. A complete inspection of his personnel file at the Orlando Post Office, made available by [] failed to disclose any affidavit made by [] to the effect that he is not and never has been a member of any organization or group which advocates depriving others of their civil rights. He has executed the usual anti-Communist affidavit and anti-strike affidavit.

Based on his alleged Klan membership [] was interviewed on May 9, 1952. At that time he readily admitted having joined the Klan sometime around 1935, at which time he was approximately 21 years of age. He stated his purpose in joining the Klan was purely social, so he could go to the Klan-sponsored public dances. He also stated he was not certain but believed that FRED BASS was the Exalted Cyclops at the time he joined. He stated that he attended only about two or three meetings of the Klan after he joined it. As nearly as he can recall he remained active for approximately two years or until about 1937. During that time his sole function in the Klan was to go to the dances. During the interim from approximately 1937 to about 1946 or 1947, [] had no association with the Klan.

In either 1946 or 1947 one of the members of the Klan approached him asking him to reactivate himself. He stated he preferred not to reveal this individual's identity. Based on this request he did go back to attend two or three meetings.

[] stated he stopped attending any meetings and having anything to do with the Klan after hearing WALTER WINCHELL's program one night in either 1946 or 1947 wherein WINCHELL made an announcement to the effect that the United States Government was starting to investigate federal employees who were members of organizations appearing on the Attorney General's list. Mr. WINCHELL reportedly stated that the Ku Klux Klan was one of these organizations. He stated as soon as he heard this he decided he did not want to have anything further to do with the Klan as he did not want to jeopardize his position with the [] in any way.

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[redacted] summarized his total activity with the Klan by stating that it would not have covered a period of more than three months over scattered periods in the 17 years he had been associated with the Klan in one way or another. He stated that as nearly as he can recall he only paid dues about three times and although he had been issued as many membership cards he did not have any of them at the present time.

He stated that at no time during his association with the Klan had he ever heard of any terrorist activities wherein persons were beaten or otherwise intimidated.

He was asked his knowledge of the following named individuals and furnished the following comments:

EARL BROOKLYN: He is acquainted with him and recalled seeing him at a few of the meetings he attended. The last meeting at which he saw BROOKLYN was some four or five years ago.

~~TILLMAN~~ BELVIN: He is acquainted with him but never saw him at any of the meetings except socials. He had heard that BELVIN had been banished from the Klan.

J. B. JOHNSON: He is acquainted with him and has seen him at Klan meetings but knows little about his personal life.

[redacted] He knows him but by sight only and has seen him at Klan meetings.

[redacted] He knows [redacted] by sight and has seen him at Klan meetings. He knows [redacted] acted in the office of Klud.

He was not acquainted with the following named individuals:

[redacted]
WILLIAM BOGAR

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Concerning instant bombing, [] stated he had never heard of HARRY T. MOORE until he read about the bombing in the newspaper immediately after it happened. He stated he had never heard MOORE's name mentioned in any Klan meetings and is certain he was never discussed, either by name or description, on the floor of any Klan meetings. In this connection [] stated he never heard any discussion of any racial problems on a Klan meeting floor. He voiced his belief that the Klan and its principles are based on the Bible and that he considered it a religious organization. He stated the issue of white supremacy is not uppermost in the mind of a true Klansman. He himself is "dead set" against violence in any shape or form.

The following is a description of [] as obtained from observation and interrogation:

Name	[]
Birth date	[]
Birthplace	[]
Height	5'8"
Weight	145
Eyes	[]
Hair	[]
Complexion	medium
Scars and marks	[]
Parents	[]
Wife	[]
Children	[]
Residence	[]
Occupation	[]
Arrests	none admitted except minor traffic violations

Mrs. ROSA TYSON MOORE, mother of victim HARRY T. MOORE, was reinterviewed May 14, 1952, at her home at 1758 Louisiana Street, Jacksonville, Florida, for the purpose of obtaining greater detail concerning the events that occurred just prior to instant bombing. She furnished the following information.

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Mrs. MOORE arrived in Titusville, Florida, from Jacksonville on the train about noon, Saturday, December 22, 1951. She took a taxi from the station to Mims, Florida. The taxi was driven by a white driver. He did not take her directly to victim MOORE's home but first drove her to his home to pick up his wife and father-in-law. His home is located in Titusville. After picking up his father-in-law and wife he drove Mrs. MOORE directly to Mims. She stated it was raining quite hard and she had to show the driver the way to her son's house. She recalled asking him if he knew where the [] family lived. The driver stated he was not sure but had a vague idea. Accordingly, she directed him to the general vicinity of the [] house and just before getting there showed him the turn-off to her son's house. She stated she never at any time mentioned her son's name during the course of the ride. She also stated the driver was not in any way inquisitive about her destination or her business in Mims.

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Upon arriving at the house victim MOORE came out and greeted her. He also offered to pay her taxi fare but did not as she had already paid it. After getting inside the house she recalled HARRY commented he did not know the driver.

After getting in the house HARRIETT and [] were cleaning house. They all stopped what they were doing to greet her and have a general family discussion, after which Mrs. MOORE was taken to her room by []

After that HARRIETT and [] left in the family car to do some shopping either in Titusville or Mims. She recalled they were gone for quite some time. During that time she sat and visited with her son. She could not recall what they talked about, but was quite sure it was just general family talk. She stated HARRY was in good spirits and at no time gave any impression of being afraid of anyone or anything.

When HARRIETT and [] returned they prepared the noon meal and all of them ate. After they finished eating HARRY went into Mims to get the mail at the Post Office. He came right back. After he got back to the house he went out into his grove and worked there the rest of the afternoon.

MOORE

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That evening HARRIETT and [] went to the [] house and Mrs. MOORE and HARRY remained at home. HARRY spent the entire evening writing. She stated she could not recall anyone coming by to visit that evening.

The next day, Sunday, December 23, 1951, Mrs. MOORE recalled that after they had arisen and had breakfast HARRY asked if she would like to go to church. She declined and recalled that HARRIETT and [] did not go to church. HARRY went to church by himself at the Missionary Baptist Church located in the colored quarters of Mims. She was not certain but thought possibly [] had driven him over and picked him up later. During his absence HARRIETT and [] visited at the [] home.

Mrs. MOORE stated her recollection of the afternoon and evening's events on Sunday was very vague. She stated she did not believe HARRY did any work in his grove but as nearly as she can recall he stayed around the house and rested, doing a little reading and some writing. She stated there were no callers at the house that day.

On Monday, December 24, 1951, the events were commonplace until sometime late in the morning when she recalled a white man came up to the house and knocked on the porch. She said she went to the door to see what the man wanted at which time he stated, "Is HARRY here?" At that point HARRY came up to the door in back of her and said, "Oh, I know who that is." He went out into the yard and talked with the man. Mrs. MOORE recalled they went around the side of the house to the rear and talked there for a few minutes. When HARRY came back he stated the man had come over to see about the pump which was out of order and he had taken him around to the pumphouse located in the rear of the house to look it over. He mentioned something about having made a deal with the man to repair the pump. She also stated that HARRY commented he did not know the man's name but he lived somewhere in the vicinity of Mims. According to Mrs. MOORE, HARRY stated he had sent word for this man to come and look over the pump. He was also to have stated that the man offered to start working on the pump at that time but that HARRY had declined in view of the fact the water would have to be turned off for a period of time and that it might interfere with the household routine. He stated he had made arrangements with the man to have him come back later.

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HARRY spent the remainder of the day working in his grove by himself. He was banking young orange trees and had a few more to do before he was finished. Mrs. MOORE stated that as nearly as she can recall he stayed around the house the entire day, although she thought he might have taken a trip into Mims to collect mail.

That evening the entire family stayed at home and HARRY spent the evening reading, writing and talking. She did recall he discussed a little of his work with the NAACP. Mrs. MOORE stated she told him she was glad he had stopped that work, at which time HARRY replied he was still doing the same thing without pay. He explained he was still the coordinator for the NAACP activities in the State of Florida. He stated that he did plan to stop his work eventually but that before he did he wanted to accomplish two things. One of the things was to accomplish equalization of teachers' salaries throughout the State of Florida. The other was to see justice done in the Groveland Case. Mrs. MOORE stated HARRY said that after he had accomplished these two things he wanted to get back into teaching. He said he had an offer to start teaching in February but did not say where. He did say he believed the offer to be a good one.

During the discussion he also stated that he wanted to go back to school and get his master's degree. He stated his wife and daughter had offered to do that for him. In this connection he noted they felt he had sacrificed to put them through school and now it was their turn to sacrifice to see that his education was completed.

Mrs. MOORE interjected the fact that HARRY had received his AB degree from Bethune-Cookman College in August, 1951. She stated that as nearly as she could gather, HARRIETT was going to continue teaching at Lake Park, Florida.

She was questioned concerning HARRY's attitude toward the NAACP. She replied that HARRY was very close-mouthed about his activities with the organization but she did recall his expressing his discouragement in that he could not understand why the colored people in Florida did not take more interest in NAACP work.

Christmas morning, December 25, 1951, HARRY remained around the house and did no work of any sort. HARRIETT and [redacted] want

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over to the [] house and assisted in the preparation of the Christmas dinner. After they came back the entire MOORE family got dressed and went to the [] house for dinner. As nearly as she was able to recall they all went over about 3:00 or 4:00 P. M. in HARRY's car. She could recall no unusual incidents during the dinner at the [] and as nearly as she could recall all the talk was family talk.

Mrs. MOORE stated that they must have left the [] residence sometime shortly after 9:00 P.M. All of them: HARRY, HARRIETT, [] and herself, drove back in HARRY's car and he parked it directly in front of the house. They all got out of the car and everyone except HARRY went inside. He stayed outside for about a minute, apparently standing in front of the house or on the front porch. As soon as he got inside they all sat down in the living room. HARRIETT commented that she was tired and was going to bed. At that HARRY asked her to wait because he wanted them to have a piece of anniversary cake, it being their 25th wedding anniversary. HARRIETT first declined but after repeated urging on his part she went to the kitchen and brought out two cakes. At that all four sat down at the table in the dining room, at which time HARRY and HARRIETT carried out a little ceremony whereby the two, holding the knife at the same time, cut a slice of cake. After that Mrs. MOORE cut a piece of cake for HARRY and a small piece for herself.

They all ate a little of the cake and then HARRIETT washed the plates and put away the cake. After that HARRIETT went to bed. [] sat on the settee and read for a while until she went to sleep. Mrs. MOORE and HARRY remained seated at the dining room table and talked. She could not recall what they talked about but guessed it was family talk, mostly centered around the anniversary. She stated she thought HARRY was reminiscing about his and HARRIETT's courtship and early married days. Finally HARRY said he was tired and was going to bed. Mrs. MOORE agreed and she, too, left to go to bed, telling HARRY to wake up [] before he retired. She recalled he woke [] who went to her room. When Mrs. MOORE went to her room HARRY was the only person remaining in the living-dining area.

A few moments later she recalled hearing someone in the bath room and called, "HARRY?"; after a short while he answered, "Yes, what do you want?" She replied, "Just wanted to know who it was. Did you wake [] up?" [] HARRY replied, "Yes, she is sitting up reading."

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After that incident, Mrs. MOORE stated, she disrobed and went to bed, putting out the light. She stated she was lying on her back when suddenly there was a loud noise and she distinctly remembered seeing the light fixture fall from the ceiling. When she saw that she cried out because she was afraid the fixture would hit her. She recalled that [redacted] called out, "Grandma, are you hurt?", to which she replied, "No, are you?" [redacted] said no, whereupon Mrs. MOORE instructed her to call HARRY and HARRIETT. [redacted] replied they did not answer her and immediately went to the back door, calling for [redacted] Mrs. MOORE stated she recalled telling [redacted] she would have to open the door or they would not hear her. [redacted] did not want to open the door because she was afraid there might be someone outside. Thereafter they both came into the living-dining room area and turned on the lights in an attempt to learn what had happened. b6 b7C

After the bombing [redacted] came over and assisted in getting HARRY out of the debris and then drove over to the [redacted] residence where they changed automobiles and left in [redacted] car for the hospital in Sanford, Florida. [redacted] was driving with HARRIETT and [redacted] in front and HARRY, Mrs. MOORE and [redacted] and [redacted] in the back.

Mrs. MOORE again stated that in the ride over to the hospital nothing was said by anyone in the car that would lead to the identities of anyone who might have perpetrated the bombing. She recalled HARRY and HARRIETT said nothing en route to the hospital.

Later, at the hospital, she recalled that HARRIETT first thought she was going to get well because she said she was going to go back to Lake Park to teach. She recalled that her conversation was at times quite disconnected and irrational and at one time she commented she was looking for HARRY; that he had been back to see her several times. On questioning HARRIETT said that HARRY came through the door but that she was bothered because he would not talk to her. Later, as her condition grew worse, HARRIETT said on two or three occasions that she wanted to die and that she had nothing further to live for on this earth. Mrs. MOORE stated that HARRIETT had never mentioned any enemies that either she or HARRY had and stated that she did not know of any enemies either might have had.

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During the course of the interview Mrs. MOORE was asked whether HARRY had ever mentioned anything about WILLIAM HENDRIX, Grand Dragon of the Southern Knights of the Ku Klux Klan, or any other Klansmen or Klan activities. She replied that HARRY had never made any mention of HENDRIX or any other Klansmen or Klan activities to her.

It was learned through [] at Mims that the probable persons who visited victim MOORE's home on Monday, December 24, 1951, to look at his pump would be either [] aka [] Both of these individuals reside at Mims.

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[] on interview May 16, 1952, stated he had never gone to the MOORE residence for any purpose although he was acquainted with HARRY MOORE, having known him as a resident of Mims. He pointed out the possibility that [] may have been the individual who visited the MOORE house December 24, 1951.

[] Mims, Florida, telephone 237-J, on interview May 16, 1952, stated victim MOORE had left word at Sharp's Store in Mims that he wanted to have [] come down to his house to look at his pump on Monday, the day before Christmas. [] stated that as nearly as he can recall he went over to MOORE's house about 3:00 P.M. and remained a few minutes, during which time he and MOORE looked at the pump in the pumphouse and discussed its repair. [] estimated he was there possibly 15 minutes. As a result of their discussion he made arrangements whereby he was to get MOORE a new pump and install it and get the old pump in exchange. The installation was to be made on the following Thursday, December 27, 1951.

[] stated he pulled his car in on the garage side (south) of MOORE's house. At that time MOORE came out and the two went back to the pump house. He recalled that MOORE told him he intended staying at Mims for a few days until the first of the year.

He stated this was the first time he had ever had any contact with MOORE with the exception of a time some twelve years ago when he wired the house for electricity. He stated he was not acquainted with any of MOORE's activities.

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Concerning the bombing itself [] stated he was just going to bed when he heard the bomb go off at which time he got up and looked out the front door. He stated he thought it was possibly a truck that had had a blow-out on the main highway. It was not until the next morning that he had learned MOORE's house had been bombed. [] stated that at no time had anyone asked him any questions about MOORE.

During the interview of ROSA MOORE, victim's mother, her sister, Miss TYSON, was present. At one point she interjected the information that HARRY several years ago had come to Jacksonville with a friend, [] of Bartow, Florida, who works there as the representative of the Central Life Insurance Company. Upon arriving at Jacksonville HARRY told Miss TYSON that they had been followed by two white men unknown to them all the way from Mims to Jacksonville. According to Miss TYSON, they had stopped two times at filling stations and sought the advice of the attendant as to what they should do in order to lose their followers. Both times they were advised to remain at the station for a period of time with the idea that whoever was following would travel on and lose them. However, each time the car following them caught up with them again. The last time they stopped the attendant recommended they go on to Jacksonville but not to their ultimate destination. He recommended that instead they go to some place like the railroad station and lose themselves in the crowd and remain at the station some length of time in an effort to throw off their surveillors. HARRY told Miss TYSON that he and [] did go to the railroad station where they lost their surveillance, ultimately proceeding to Miss TYSON's residence at 1758 Louisiana Street. HARRY did not describe the men or the automobile.

Based on this information [] Bartow, Florida, was interviewed May 17, 1952. At the time of this interview [] stated he definitely recalled taking the trip from Mims to Jacksonville with MOORE sometime around 1937 or 1938 but he had no recollection whatsoever of anyone following them. He stated that at that time he [] had brought suit in his name against the county for the purpose of gaining equal salaries for all teachers. He noted that he was teaching school at Titusville at that time and that HARRY was also teaching school there. He stated that HARRY became interested in this suit as a representative of the NAACP and was of considerable assistance to [] in pursuing the suit. In this

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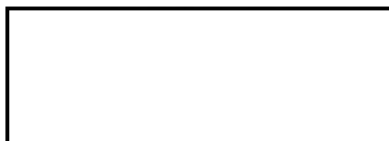
connection [] noted that he himself had begun his work in the NAACP about 1926 or 1927 and that HARRY was also active in NAACP work at that time.

[] stated that at no time has HARRY ever mentioned any enemies and never mentioned any threats having been made against him. He noted that his contact with MOORE has been limited since about 1938, at which time he lost his job as teacher in Titusville and subsequently got his present position as insurance supervisor for the Central Life Insurance Company in Tampa, Florida, working as their agent in Bartow, Florida. He said he occasionally saw MOORE when he would go back to visit his home in Mims. He stated he has never worked with HARRY MOORE on any other cases although he has been associated with him in an official capacity through the Progressive Voters League of which both he and MOORE were officers.

He recalled mentioning to MOORE on one occasion that he thought it was a bit risky for him to travel around the state alone. As he recalled MOORE replied that he saw no reason for his being afraid because he was not doing anything wrong.

The remaining photographs not already shown were exhibited to

[]
all of Mims, Florida, in an effort to effect an identification of the two white men who came to the colored quarters in Mims, inquiring for MOORE on about May 17, 1951, at the Mims Confectionery Store. These included photographs of the following individuals:



CARL DAVIS GREENHALGH
LLOYD HATCH
WILLIAM JACKSON BOGAR
EDGAR ELLIS CAMPBELL
CLARENCE LONGLEY

WILLARD SMITH



No identification was effected.

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Based on information previously received that automobiles bearing 1951 Florida licenses [] and [] were observed at the funeral of victim HARRY T. MOORE in Mims, Special Agent [] contacted and interviewed the individuals to whom these licenses were registered.

[] New Smyrna Beach, Florida, advised that her husband had previously owned a 1950 Chevrolet which he had sold in February, 1951, to Lee Motors, Daytona Beach, Florida. She knew nothing concerning the instant case.

[] Lee Auto Sales, 100 Fairview Avenue, Daytona Beach, Florida, advised he purchased a 1950 Chevrolet from [] in February, 1951 and had thereafter sold it to [] Second Avenue Cab Company, on February 2, 1951.

[] Second Avenue Cab Company, Daytona Beach, Florida, advised that 1951 Florida tag 8E-25 was issued to him for his cab and that in response to a request from [] who was associated with the Bethune Mortuary in Daytona Beach, he had driven a group of persons from Jacksonville to Mims to attend the funeral of HARRY T. MOORE. [] said he did not know the identity of any members of the group but that after reading the papers he believed they must have been the group representing the Civil Rights Congress who had come down from New York to attend MOORE's funeral. He was not personally acquainted with MOORE and had no information of value.

[] Second Avenue Cab Company, advised he drove his cab from Jacksonville to Mims and took a portion of the group that came from New York to attend the MOORE funeral. He said he had no definite information concerning this matter and was not acquainted with MOORE. He indicated [] and [] had driven the other cab from Daytona Beach.

[] Bethune Mortuary, 367 McLeod Street, Daytona Beach, Florida, advised he had received a telephone call subsequent to MOORE's death from some individual in New York City who did not completely identify himself, but who [] believes was a representative or member of the NAACP and that this individual asked him to arrange for transportation from Jacksonville or Daytona Beach for a group of

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individuals who were coming down to attend MOORE's funeral. He said he agreed to make the necessary arrangements and after he had done so he received a telephone call from [redacted] of the Bethune-Cookman College, who was then in New York City. She advised him that based on information furnished to her by [redacted] the group coming from New York City was from a Communist organization, namely, the Civil Rights Congress, and that [redacted] should not have anything to do with them or make arrangements to effect their transportation from Jacksonville or Daytona Beach to Mims. [redacted] stated he then told the Second Avenue Cab Company of the situation and left it to them to decide whether they wanted to handle the group or not.

He stated he had no more to do with this matter but had talked to hundreds of colored residents all over the State of Florida since the bombing of MOORE's residence but he had been unable to develop any information which would be of assistance in solving the murder.

[redacted] and [redacted] of a gas station on Second Avenue, Daytona Beach, were interviewed for any information they might have been able to develop. They stated they had not been able to develop anything of value despite the fact they talked to hundreds of colored people in Volusia and Brevard Counties since the bombing occurred.

Following receipt of information from [redacted] that in a conversation with him and [redacted] at the Bethune-Cookman College in Daytona Beach, Florida, during the summer of 1951, MOORE had indicated he was working on a big case north of there, possibly Madison, Florida, [redacted] at the Campbell Street High School, Daytona Beach, was interviewed. He advised he had known MOORE for a period of thirty years and felt he was fairly close to MOORE. He had no information concerning any threats received by MOORE and knew of no enemies MOORE might have had. He stated he last saw MOORE at the Daytona Beach meeting of the NAACP in November, 1951.

He stated he had made only one trip with MOORE and that was in connection with the [redacted] case in which a student from the Bethune-Cookman College was cut by some white men at the Ormond Tropical Gardens and Zoo and that the only work he did with MOORE was to make several inquiries that were in connection with that case.

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[redacted] knew of no matter in Madison or Madison County, Florida; in which MOORE was possibly interested and said that without doubt the reference to the "case up north" by MOORE was in reference to the PASCHAL case.

[redacted] Daytona Beach, Florida, was interviewed inasmuch as a [redacted] (phonetic) of Daytona Beach was reported to be close to the racial problem in the South and possibly had information regarding instant case.

[redacted] advised he feels he is personally well acquainted with the racial problem existing in the South and more particularly in the State of Florida, and that he has worked very closely with leaders of all races in connection with matters of this kind.

He stated he had no information concerning the MOORE case and that from the information he had received in and around Daytona Beach he believed most of the colored people are afraid to talk.

[redacted] Jacksonville, Florida, was reinterviewed by Special Agent BENNETT M. HIRSH on April 29, 1952, and advised that no further information has come to his attention since he was last interviewed concerning instant matter. He reiterated the possibility that instant bombing may have been done by a member of the negro race who was not friendly to MOORE but was not able to furnish any specific information to justify this conclusion.

Confidential Informant T-2, of known reliability, was recontacted by Special Agents [redacted] and stated he did not have any additional information at this time.

- P E N D I N G -

TEM:EGH
MM 44-270

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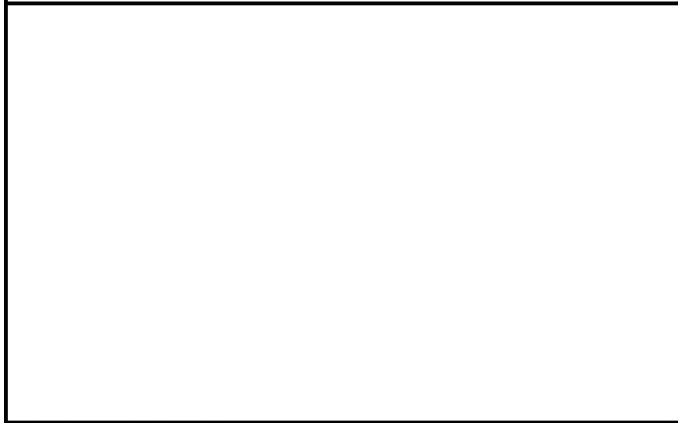
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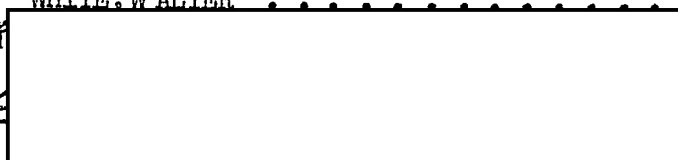
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MM 44-270

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WHITE, WALTER



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TEM:egh
MM 44-270

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE

b7D

Confidential Informant T-1 is [] whose identity is known to the Bureau.

Confidential Informant T-2 is [] whose identity is known to the Bureau.

One copy is furnished for information of New York as that Office is maintaining liaison with the national headquarters of the NAACP.

LEADS

LOUISVILLE OFFICE

AT FORT KNOX, KENTUCKY

Will reinterview [] in accordance with Bureau letter to Louisville dated May 23, 1952.

MOBILE OFFICE

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AT BLOUNTSTOWN, FLORIDA

Will interview [] formerly of Lakeland, Florida, in accordance with the lead set out for Miami at Lakeland in referenced report.

WASHINGTON FIELD OFFICE

AT WASHINGTON, D. C.

Will reinterview [] of victims, [] It is noted she was interviewed just subsequent to the bombing and was in an upset condition. Subsequent investigation has disclosed she was active in the youth work of the NAACP at Mims, Florida, and it is believed she was very close and in the confidence of her father and may be in a position to furnish some information of value.

TEM:egh
MM 44-270

MIAMI OFFICE

AT ORLANDO, FLORIDA

Will maintain contact with Confidential Informant [redacted]
for any further information he may obtain.

b7D

AT FORT PIERCE, FLORIDA

Will reinterview WILLARD SMITH for any additional information
he may have obtained.

AT TITUSVILLE, FLORIDA

Will identify, locate and interview the taxi driver who took
Mrs. ROSA MOORE from the railroad station at Titusville to the MOORE
home in Mims on December 22, 1951, for any information he may have
concerning instant case.

REFERENCE: Report of SA [redacted] Miami, 4-29-52

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Assistant Attorney General
James M. McInerney

May 27, 1952

Director, FBI

FLORIDA BOMBING CASES

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 12-2-82 BY SP4 elw/ahr

44-4118-4
Reference is made to my memorandum dated May 14, 1952, concerning the presentation of these cases to the present Federal Grand Jury at Miami, Florida.

The Bureau desires to reiterate its position that it would be most unfortunate to present these cases to the present Federal Grand Jury. Extensive time and effort have been devoted to the investigation of these atrocious incidents and serious consideration should be given to the proper and adequate presentation to a new Federal Grand Jury. Consequently, it is recommended that you assign special personnel to the handling of this work in order to insure that the cases not be allowed to be mishandled by improper or inadequate prosecution. In this regard the Special Agent in Charge of the Miami Division of this Bureau has recommended the use of Special Assistant to the Attorney General [redacted] who is a native of Florida and conscientious in his work.

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The foregoing is to confirm the Bureau's position in regard to these cases as [redacted] Chief, and [redacted] of the Civil Rights Section of the Department were informed today by representatives of this Bureau.

DST:lk

60 JUN 10 1952

44-4118-4
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copy:nem

Mr. Ladd

May 23, 1952

Mr. Rosen

Time of call - 5:00 p.m.

FLORIDA BOMBING CASES

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[redacted] Chief, Civil Rights Section, Department of Justice, advised today that a formal reply had been directed to the Bureau advising that the Department would present all of these cases and related matters to a Federal Grand Jury in the near future.

[redacted] advised that the only problem involved was to secure a new Grand Jury if it would be at all possible and the personnel to be selected for the presentation.

ACTION

Contact will be maintained with the Department to obtain early presentation to a Federal Grand Jury.

DIRECTOR'S NOTATION. . . . " Watch carefully and try to get prompt and proper action. H."

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 12-28-82 BY SP4 [signature]

44-4118 - ✓
NOT RECORDED
136 JUN 4 1952

INITIALS ON ORIGINAL

44-41036-618
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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT

MIAMI

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REPORT MADE AT ATLANTA	DATE WHEN MADE 5/26/52	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 5/7,22/52	REPORT MADE BY FRANCIS R. JULES
TITLE UNKNOWN SUBJECTS; HARRY T. MOORE, HARRIETT MOORE (deceased) Victims			CHARACTER OF CASE CIVIL RIGHTS

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

[redacted] mother and father of [redacted]
[redacted] could not remember if their son was home on
Christmas Day, December 25, 1951.

- R U C -

DETAILS:

AT ATHENS, GEORGIA

On May 7, 1952, [redacted] were inter-
viewed by SA [redacted] [redacted] advised that
she could not recall definitely if her son was home on
Christmas Day, 1951.

[redacted] advised that it was customary for the family
to gather together on this holiday, but could not say
definitely if his son was home [redacted] was rather
vague but stated that he believed that the entire family
was together on December 25, 1951.

- REFERRED UPON COMPLETION TO THE OFFICE OF ORIGIN -

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HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 11-24-82 BY SP4 ely/ah

~~EXEMPT FROM RECORDING~~
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APPROVED AND FORWARDED <i>Kline W. [signature]</i> SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES	
COPIES DESTROYED R411 JAN 24 1962	44-4118-288	RECORDED - 38
	25 JUN 3 1952 6- [redacted] STAT. SHOT	EX-6
COPIES OF THIS REPORT 3 - Bureau (44-4036) 3 - Miami (44-270) 2 - Birmingham (44-244) 2 - Atlanta (44-439) 1cc AA & McInerney - 7 Dec B 6/4/52 287		

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66 JUN 19 1952

AT 44-439

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE

REFERENCE: Report of SA JOHN P. SLAYDEN, dated 4/24/52, at
Atlanta.

SAC, Miami (44-270) -

June 17, 1952

Director, FBI (44-1113) -

REGISTERED MAIL

RECORDED - 112 EX - 140

Unknown Subjects; Harry T. Moore,
Harriett Moore (deceased) - Victims
Civil Rights

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 11-24-82 BY SP4 elw/ahr

Reference is made to your letter dated May 29, 1952, referring to the above-captioned case. The shirt which was forwarded to the Bureau has been photographed in color and five copies of same, together with the original transparency from which these prints were made, are being forwarded to your office herewith. One copy has been retained in the Bureau.

The shirt is being returned to your office under separate registered cover.

Tolson _____
Ladd _____
Clegg _____
Glavin _____
Nichols _____
Rosen _____
Tracy _____
Harbo _____
Mohr _____
Tele. Room _____
Nease _____
Gandy _____

RCR:mrf

U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE
FBI
RECEIVED READING ROOM
JUN 17 5 56 PM '52

MAILED
JUN 18 1952
COMM - FBI

65 JUN 25 1952

3247

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI (44-4118)
 FROM : Attention: FBI Laboratory
 SAC, Miami (44-270)
 SUBJECT: UNKNOWN SUBJECTS; HARRY T. MOORE,
 HARRIETT MOORE (deceased) - VICTIMS
 CIVIL RIGHTS

DATE: May 29, 1952

There is being forwarded under separate cover a flannel shirt obtained from [redacted] Mims, Florida, which [redacted] has stated is identical with the shirt worn by one of the two white men who came to the Mims Confectionery Store about May 17, 1951, inquiring for the residence of HARRY T. MOORE.

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The Bureau has instructed that colored photographs of this shirt be obtained for use in exhibiting to informants and for any future use that may develop during the course of instant investigation.

Efforts were made in the Miami Office to make colored photographs of this shirt, which efforts were unsuccessful due to lack of proper equipment in Miami for this type of work.

The Laboratory is requested to make and forward to the Miami Office five colored photographs, size 5 x 7, of this shirt. It is suggested that a mannequin be used in making these photographs.

It is requested that this shirt be returned to the Miami Office for delivery to [redacted]

TEM:egh

cc: (1) package (REGISTERED)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
 HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
 DATE 11-24-82 BY SP4 elw/lake

ENCLOSURE ATTACHED

ENCLOSURE

ack. Mark Lee
6/17/52

mpj

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RECORDED EX-12-140

144-4118
13 JUN 3 1952

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 PST

Retain in Bureau

Unknown Subjects;

Henry T. Moore

Harriet Moore (deceased)

Victims

Civil Rights

44-4118

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 11-20-82 BY SP4 elu/ahr

44-4118-289

ENCLOSURE



Assistant Attorney General
James M. McInerney

June 2, 1952

Director, FBI

UNKNOWN SUBJECTS;
HARRY T. MOORE, ET AL - VICTIMS
CIVIL RIGHTS; CONSPIRACY;
FRAUD AGAINST THE GOVERNMENT

SIMON SMITH MANNING
FRAUD AGAINST THE GOVERNMENT
(Your reference 144-18-205)

Reference is made to your memorandum dated April 10, 1952, indicating that investigation should be conducted in regard to present and past members of the Ku Klux Klan who have violated Section 1001, Title 18, U. S. C. One copy of the report of Special Agent [redacted] dated May 5, 1952, at Miami and copies of forms 57, 58, and 61 shown as enclosures with the report are attached. This report reflects that Manning did not list his prior Klan membership or previous arrest record at the time he made application for employment at the Orlando Air Force Base, Orlando, Florida.

Reports concerning other similar violations will be forwarded to you as the investigations are completed.

Enclosure

DST:jlw
46-18220

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 11-24-82 BY SP4 elw/ahr

RECORDED - 116 | 44-4118
EX-12, JUN 20 1952

COMM - FBI
JUN 03 1952
MAILED 29

61 JUN 20 1952

RECEIVED
JUN 2 1952
U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

5F

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT MIAMI

b6
b7c

REPORT MADE AT MOBILE	DATE WHEN MADE 6/18/52	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 6/10, 15/52	REPORT MADE BY <div style="border: 1px solid black; height: 20px; width: 100%;"></div>
TITLE UNKNOWN SUBJECTS; HARRY T. MOORE, HARRIETT MOORE (deceased) - VICTIMS			CHARACTER OF CASE CIVIL RIGHTS

-b1c

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

Attorney, Blountstown, Fla., a personal friend of HARRY T. MOORE and former legal advisor to Fla. Chapter of NAACP, has no idea who perpetrated crime which resulted in death of MOORE and his wife.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 11-21-82 BY SP4 [signature]

DETAILS: AT BLOUNTSTOWN, FLORIDA

Attorney, advised that he formerly practiced law at Lakeland, Florida, where he was retained as the legal advisor to the Florida Chapter of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. In such a capacity he came in contact frequently with HARRY T. MOORE, who was very active in the affairs of that organization. About ten years ago became ill and was forced to discontinue his law practice and he moved to Blountstown, Florida, where he is now engaged in a limited practice of the law.

EXPEDITE PROCESSING

reported that the last time he saw MOORE was prior to his moving from Lakeland. Since that time he has corresponded with MOORE occasionally. MOORE never mentioned in any of his letters that he was worried or that he had been threatened in any way. said he had no idea that MOORE had any enemies until he read of his death.

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: <u>H.O. Hamilton</u> SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES	
COPY IN FILE COPIES OF THIS REPORT 3 - Bureau (44-4118) 3 - Miami (1 USA Tampa) (44-270) 2 - Mobile (44-175) 1 cc AAG-TMM-Lmm-B-7/1/52-DST	44-4118- 291 JUN 24 1952 25	RECORDED-137 EX-130

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R411 JAN 24 1962

MO 44-175

[REDACTED] said he had no idea who could have perpetrated the crime which resulted in the death of MOORE.

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b7C

- PENDING -

MO 44-175

- ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE -

b6
b7C

REFERENCES:

Report of SA

Miami, 5/31/52.

Report of SA

Miami, 4/29/52.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

FORM NO. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT

MIAMI

FILE NO.

REPORT MADE AT WASHINGTON, D. C.	DATE WHEN MADE 6-19-52	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 6/7/52	REPORT MADE BY MARVIN C. EVANS MCE:how
TITLE UNKNOWN SUBJECTS; HARRY T. MOORE, HARRIETT MOORE (deceased) - VICTIMS			CHARACTER OF CASE CIVIL RIGHTS b6 b7C

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: [redacted] of victims,
reinterviewed.

-- R U C --

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 11-24-82 BY SP4 [signature]

DETAILS: AT WASHINGTON, D. C.

[redacted] of the victims, was reinter-
viewed by Special Agent [redacted] and the writer. [redacted] resides
at [redacted] and is employed by the
Department of Labor in the Stenographic Pool.

[redacted] advised she was born at Mims, Florida, and had resided
in Florida up until the time she came to Washington, D. C., which was after
her graduation from Bethune-Cookman College, Daytona Beach, Florida, in 1951.
She stated that she was active in NAACP activities in Florida and was once
Secretary of the Mims branch of the Youth Council, and later State Vice Presi-
dent and Treasurer of the Florida Youth Council of the NAACP. She said she
entered college in 1947 and thereafter had little time for other activities.

EXPRESS PROCESSING

[redacted] advised that [redacted] became active in NAACP activities
in Florida probably in 1930, and was Secretary of the Brevard County branch
of the association in 1930. She added that [redacted] later became State
President and Executive Secretary of the association, and finally Coordinator
of NAACP activities in the State of Florida. She stated that this was a full-
time occupation by [redacted] and his primary duty in this capacity was the
investigation of injustices to negroes in Florida. [redacted] added that dur-
ing the same time [redacted] was associated with the NAACP he was also Execu-
tive Secretary of the Progressive Voters League in Florida, which she des-
cribed as a political organization whose function was to get the views of

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: [signature]	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES
COPIES DESTROYED		44-4118-292
R411 JAN 24 1962 OF THIS REPORT		RECORDED - 103
3 Bureau (44-4118)		INDEXED - 103
4 Miami (44-270)		
(1 USA, Tampa)		
2 Washington Field (44-140)		
1 cc AAG-TMM-Lamm R-6/20/52-DST		

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60 JUL 1 1952

political contacts concerning the negro population in the state. She stated that the league would send questionnaires to political contacts concerning the candidate's platform, views, and intentions toward the negro race. [] said that when a candidate refused to complete the questionnaire, all members of the league were notified of the candidate's refusal to cooperate. [] could not elaborate on the Progressive Voters League.

[] advised that [] appeared to be well-liked in Mims by the county officials and she knew of no real enemies of []. However, she said she heard [] mention on numerous occasions that he was doing a very dangerous job in the South, being a NAACP representative and that "someone would get him some day". She added that she recalled [] mentioning in 1947 that he had been followed by several white men in a car while engaged on a trip away from his home; however, she could furnish no further additional information concerning this incident.

When [] was asked to express her opinion as to who may have caused the death of [] she replied that "it possibly was some white county officials opposed to [] and his political organization", or "the Groveland case". When questioned concerning "the white county officials opposed to []" she stated she believed it to be in 1947 when [] was fighting for equal teachers' rights in Florida that [] County Superintendent of Education, had called [] into his office on several occasions. She added that [] questioned [] concerning his NAACP activities and that [] stated to [] that "he was going too fast and was doing lots of things in the county he should not be doing". She stated that as a result of [] efforts on behalf of the negro teachers, [] were fired from their teaching jobs and were never given a reason for their termination.

Concerning the Groveland case, [] advised that she remembers [] mentioning during the time the case was of paramount interest in Florida that the "high sheriff" had made damaging and derogatory statements about [] and his activity in the case on behalf of the NAACP. She advised she does not remember the name of the sheriff; however, she added that the derogatory statements were in the form of an editorial in a late county Florida newspaper.

[] advised that after [] employment as teachers in Mims was terminated, [] went to West Palm Beach, Florida, in November, 1947, where [] taught school at Washington Junior High School, Lake Park section of West Palm Beach, and [] continued in his work with

WFO 44-140

the NAACP and Progressive Voters League. She added that [redacted] resided with [redacted] exact address unknown, Lake Park section of West Palm Beach. [redacted] stated that [redacted] returned to Mims about every other weekend to look after the house. She said on several occasions [redacted] had found footprints in the sand around the house and on one weekend trip [redacted] found that the house had been entered and "his gun stolen". She added that she remembered one occasion while she was in college that [redacted] had called [redacted] and advised [redacted] to tell [redacted] not to go to Mims on the next weekend as the townspeople were awaiting for them to enter the city. [redacted] could not elaborate further on this incident. She advised that [redacted] were relatives and resided at [redacted] Florida.

[redacted] stated that [redacted] left West Palm Beach after school was out for the Christmas holidays in 1951 and returned to Mims to spend the holidays. She said that [redacted] came to Mims to spend the holidays with [redacted] [redacted] said she graduated from college in June, 1951, and drove to West Palm Beach with [redacted] where she stayed for approximately two weeks and came back to Mims for one night in June, 1951. She added she then journeyed to Daytona Beach and then to Washington, D. C., and did not see [redacted] again until after the bombing. [redacted] advised that she knew of no threatening letters which [redacted] may have received, and she described [redacted] as a serious, ambitious family man with few friends, who did not drink and who enjoyed an occasional movie. [redacted] furnished the following names and information concerning individuals whom she stated were friends of [redacted] and who should know about his activities:

[redacted] Mims, Florida, active in NAACP

[redacted] Cocoa, Florida, active in NAACP

[redacted] of a drugstore in West Palm Beach, Florida, who was active in both the NAACP and the Progressive Voters League

[redacted] Ocala, Florida, [redacted] of a filling station and real estate business on West Broadway, who was active in both the NAACP and Progressive Voters League

[redacted] Central Life Insurance Company, Tampa, Florida, active in both NAACP and Progressive Voters League

WFO 44-140

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[redacted] General Delivery, Mims, Florida, former
Minister of the AME church at Mims, whom [redacted]
described as a close friend of [redacted]

[redacted] Titusville, Florida, active in
both the NAACP and the Progressive Voters League,
whom [redacted] stated traveled throughout the state
of Florida with [redacted]

[redacted] Titusville, Florida,
a close associate of [redacted]

[redacted] advised that she has been trying to forget the incident
at Mims concerning the death of [redacted] however, she stated that if
anything came to her knowledge or if she could remember anything of importance
in this investigation she would immediately contact this office.

REFERRED UPON COMPLETION TO THE OFFICE OF ORIGIN

WFO 44-140

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE

No leads are being set forth for the Miami office to interview individuals mentioned in this report due to the fact that Washington Field is not in possession of all investigative reports in this matter and therefore does not know what investigation has been previously conducted.

REFERENCE: Report of Special Agent May 31, 1952,
Miami, Florida

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The
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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

JUN 6 1952

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. Ladd _____
Mr. Nichols _____
Mr. Belmont _____
Mr. Clegg _____
Mr. Glavin _____
Mr. Harbo _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Tracy _____
Mr. Laughlin _____
Mr. Mohr _____
Tele. Room _____
Mr. Holloman _____
Miss Gandy _____

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FBI, MIAMI

6-6-52

5-05 PM EST

DIRECTOR AND SAC, BIRMINGHAM..... D E F E

UNSUBS, HARRY T. MOORE, ETAL, VICTIMS, CR. REBUTEL JUNE FOUR
INSTANT REQUESTING SAC PERSONAL RECOMMENDATION CONCERNING USE
OF [REDACTED] IN FLA. UNLESS [REDACTED] IN POSI-
TION TO MAKE IMMEDIATE CONTACT WITH HIGH LEVEL OFFICIALS HE CAN
BE OF NO PARTICULAR VALUE. CONTACT WITH ORDINARY MEMBERS HAS
BEEN REASONABLY SUCCESSFUL DURING INVESTIGATION.

W A L L

END
BH ADVISED
ACK PLSE
WA HOLD AFTER ACK PLSE
WA 61 JUN 2 1952
607 PM - OK FBI WASH DC

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DATE 12-2-82 BY SP4 elw/fahr

RECORDED - 96

JUN 13 1952

EX-25

44-4118-293

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM : SAC, MOBILE (44-175)

SUBJECT: UNKNOWN SUBJECTS
 HARRY T. MOORE (Deceased) - VICTIM
 HARRIETT MOORE (Deceased) - VICTIM
 CIVIL RIGHTS

DATE: June 2, 1952

CLER-2

07-1

Remylet to Director, 5/5/52 and Bulet to Mobile,
 5/8/52.

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On 5/28/52, [redacted] Fla., was carefully and thoroughly interviewed alone by SA JAMES B. HAFLEY. [redacted] who impressed the interviewing agent as being sincere and reliable in his desire to cooperate with the Bureau in instant case, supplied the following information:

During the latter part of March, 1952, or the early part of April, 1952, [redacted]

[redacted] Tallahassee, Fla., was in Apalachicola assisting the local authorities in the solution of a murder case there. The latter case had no relation whatsoever to the Mims, Fla., dynamiting on 12/25/51. [redacted] who has been employed by [redacted] for the past sixteen years

[redacted] happened to get into a conversation with [redacted] The latter, in a rather bragging manner, told [redacted] of the numerous cases he had solved during his career. [redacted] then pointed out to him that his success could probably be attributed to the fact that various people would undoubtedly come to him, give him the "tip" that would solve a particular case, and [redacted] acting on the tip would, of course, then solve the case in which the "tip" was supplied.

EXPEDITE

[redacted] then explained to [redacted] as an illustration of his point, that he could possibly give him the "tip" that would "crack the Mims, Fla. dynamiting case." [redacted] related to [redacted] that during the latter part of February, 1952, he happened to be on a routine [redacted]

[redacted] The latter is a [redacted] in front of the Apalachicola and [redacted] at Port St. Joe, Fla. While on this particular [redacted] Chattahoochee, Fla., they happened to pass a campaign sign which read: "Vote for BILL HENDRIX and reduce the gasoline tax" or some such slogan to that effect as used by HENDRIX

JBH-blc
 AMSD

cc: Miami
 Birmingham

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 INDEXED - 8

10 JUN

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DIRECTOR, FBI

June 2, 1952

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b7D

in his recent state-wide campaign to be elected Governor of Florida. [] then discussed the Ku Klux Klan generally with [] evidenced an admiration for HENDRIX and the Klan, and indicated in no uncertain terms that he resented Negroes. Eventually the conversation got around to the Mims, Fla. dynamiting on 12/25/51, and [] mentioned the fact that that case probably never would be solved. At that point []

[] did not press [] for further details, mainly because he felt that [] would not tell him, however, he did get the impression that [] is a "dyed-in-the-wool Klansman" and would not cooperate with the Bureau or any other agency in furnishing information pertinent to this case. He pointed out that during his conversation with [] about HENDRIX and Klan activities in general [] frequently used the term "we" in explaining how Klansmen recognize each other and are aware of Klan activities.

[] admitted that [] could have been trying to impress him with his knowledge of Klan activities, and, in fact, may know nothing whatsoever as to the identities of the person or persons who perpetrated instant plot. He added, however, that [] is not the type of person to "bluff" and [] received the impression that [] actually knew what he was talking about.

Continuing, this informant said that although he, [] was born and raised in the South, does not especially care for Negroes, he stands against such occurrences as the Mims, Fla. dynamiting and would assist the authorities in every way possible to solve this case if his identity would be protected. He stated [] and [] are [] and he feels that [] would take him into his confidence on practically any matter. According to this informant [] indicated to him [] during their discussion near [] recently concerning HENDRIX and the Klan, that [] could probably "make the necessary arrangements for joining the Klan" if [] was interested. At the time [] gave him a non-committal answer, but left [] with the idea that [] was definitely interested in the matter.

Without any prompting from the interviewing agent [] volunteered the statement that "I could become a member of the Klan and still not believe in their principles."

DIRECTOR, FBI

June 2, 1952

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Agent explained to [] that any action he took along this line would very definitely have to be on his own initiative and he agreed that he understood this. It was impressed upon him that if he actually decided to join the Klan, the decision would have to be his own as this Bureau could not sanction such action and that he could in no way consider himself a representative of this Bureau in such action. [] said that he fully understood this and would decide for himself just what course he would pursue within the next few weeks.

It should be pointed out that [] is not the "detective complex type", but on the contrary, seems to be a sober and intelligent person who has excellent potentialities as an informant in Klan activities. During the course of the interview with him, he mentioned the fact that one [] and is a rabid Klansman in that area.

Arrangements were made with [] whereby he will be discreetly recontacted on or before 7/1/52, in order to ascertain if he has developed any further pertinent information from [] regarding the identity or identities of the subjects in instant case, it being noted that [] stated that he would attempt to do this in the meantime.

8 PM
Na
WFO

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

JUN 6 1952

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. Ladd _____
Mr. Nichols _____
Mr. Belmont _____
Mr. Clegg _____
Mr. Glavin _____
Mr. Harbo _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Tracy _____
Mr. Laughlin _____
Mr. Mohr _____
Tele. Room _____
Mr. Holloman _____
Miss Gandy _____

b6
b7C
b7D

FBI, BIRMINGHAM

508 PM CST

6-6-52

JA 6-

DIRECTOR AND SAC MIAMI

DEFERRED

UNSUB, HARRY T. MOORE, VICTIM. CIVIL RIGHTS. RE MIAMI TEL TODAY.

[REDACTED] PROBABLY COULD NOT MAKE IMMEDIATE CONTACT WITH HIGH

LEVEL OFFICIALS IN FLORIDA. THEREFORE, ACCORDING TO MIAMI TELETYPE,

SUGGEST THAT [REDACTED] NOT BE DISPATCHED TO FLORIDA.

ACK HOLD PLS

7-10 PM OK FBI WA MFC

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DATE 12-2-82 BY SP4 elu/ahr

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